The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,794 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1886.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	Friday. 1886.
L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmonds	24th Sept.
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	1st Oct.
L SUTLEJ	4149	800	A. H. Johnson	8th ,,
M BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	15th ,,
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd ,,
— GWALIOR	2733	500	R. Haselwood	29th ,,
L GANGES	4196	700	R. Stewart	5th Nov.
M PARRAMATTA	4759	900	W. D. Anderson	12th ,,
L RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	19th ,,
— SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	26th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	1st Oct.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	15th ,,
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	29th ,,
SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	12th Nov.
KAISER-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	26th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 15, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	600	20th Oct.	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. 1887

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	3,500	15th Oct.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	3rd Nov.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 15, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

s. s. PERSIA .... 3,547 480 Capt. R. Hutchinson, 25th Sept.

N.B.—Passengers can book through to London overland from Marseilles.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

s.s. ROUMANIA...... 3,550 480 Capt. J. Harris..... 16th Oct.
s.s. ARABIA........ 3,544 480 Capt. J. Laird...... 28th ,,

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, September 10, 1886. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., Bombay,
GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta,

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers, without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook for travellers may be obtained free on application.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 1? N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drums 4,5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils, Swage Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery, Five ten and 20 ton Crab Wenches, French Burr stones, and Frames, &c.

T. SUGDEN, 45, New Foras-road, Byculla.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS, with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent,, being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.

Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.

Illustrated Price Lists free on application.

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,

VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,

FROM

MANDALAY.

BY

GRATTAN GEARY,

FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

London:
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CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.
Bombay: THACKER & CO., Limited, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.

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NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on TUESDAY, 21st September, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 20th September, (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ETHIOPIA," 2,032 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd September, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 7th October, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th September, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

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TREACHER & COMPANY
HAVE ON SALE
CRICKET KIT
Of very superior quality;
(ALSO)
Archery, Badminton, Lawn-Tennis, Foot-Ball, Golf, Quoits, Racket, and
GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.
DETAILED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

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SHOT, ordinary and chilled.
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Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency for PIGOU, WILK, and LAURENCE'S
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BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.

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THE SOONERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LIMITED.
ધી સુંદરદાસ સ્પીનીંગ ઍંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 28th September, 1886, at 3 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, *viz*:—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1886.

2nd. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint Auditors for the year 1886-87 and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ડા૦ મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦
ie., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 11th September, 1886.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 13th to 28th September, 1886, both days inclusive.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION,
SUIT No. 54 OF 1885.

MEHERBAI wife of RUSTOMJEE DHUNJEEBHOY SCREWWALLA, late a minor by her next friend SORABJEE HORMASJEE BOTTLEWALLA but now of full age, residing at No. 97, Modikhana Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in her own right and as administratrix of the property and credits of BAI BUCHOOBAI, widow of BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE BOTTLEWALLA, deceased. .Plaintiff.

vs.

NANABHOY BURJORJEE BOTTLEWALLA and BEZANJEE RUSTOMJEE BOTTLEWALLA, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitants, the former residing at Girgaum, Back Road, without the Fort, and the latter at Shaik Abdool Rehman Street, within the Fort of Bombay aforesaid, the executor of the Will of the said BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE BOTTLEWALLA, deceased, and BAIAI wife of NUSSERWANJEE BEJANJEE BOTTLEWALLA, residing at house No. 46, Shaik Abdool Rehman Street, outside the Fort, and DOSSABHOY NUSSERWANJEE, MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE, and FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE, the sons of the said BAIAI, all infants of the ages of 7, 5, and 1, year respectively, and residing with her at the house aforesaid by their guardian *ad-litem* the said Nusserwanjee Bejanjee....Defendants.

PURSUANT to an order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit, bearing date the ninth day of March one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Burjorjee Rustomjee Bottlewalla, deceased, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, deceased, the testator in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned, who died at Bombay on or about the fifth day of September one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court-house within one calendar month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 30th day of August 1886,

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

CLARETS.

TREACHER and Co., Limited, would respectfully ask Mess Presidents, Clubs, &c., who are accustomed to obtain their Wines, &c., from Europe direct, to compare the actual gross cost with the Company's price list; Treacher and Co.'s special advantages in buying largely and dealing direct with the producer lead them to believe that they can supply Wines, etc., at considerably less cost than they can be imported by private consumers, even under the most favourable conditions.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
11 8	6 8 ...	... ST. JULIEN MEDOC ... Light with good flavour.	... 11 8	6 8
11 8	6 8 ...	... BORDEAUX ... A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.	... 11 8	6 8
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18 0	10 8 ...	... SUPERIOR MEDOC ... Full-bodied, of high character and flavour.	... 18 0	10 8
23 0	13 0 ...	...CHATEAU LAGRANGE Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.	... 23 0	13 0
28 0	15 8 ...	... CHATEAU LAROSE Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.	... 28 0	15 8
35 0	18 8 ...	... CHATEAU MARGAUX Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.	... 35 0	18 8

CLARET IN WOOD.

We would draw attention to the following:—

BORDEAUX	Per hogshead	Rs. 195
St. JULIEN MEDOC	,,	,, 195
PETIT MEDOC	,,	,, 225
SUPERIOR MEDOC	,,	,, 280

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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ALL KINDS OF METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ANEROID and MERCURIAL BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, HYDROMETERS, HYGROMETERS, RAIN and WIND GAUGES; also every description of

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NEW SILK AND FELT HATS.

(EXTRA QUALITY ONLY.)

ASQUITH, LORD AND WHITMORE have JUST OPENED their first consignment for the coming Season in all the latest shapes and most reliable colours.

These HATS are made expressly to stand the effects of either damp or dry heat, and are made as light as possible, to ensure durability and retention of shape.

ASQUITH,
LORD AND WHITMORE,
GENERAL OUT-FITTERS,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW STREET.

JUST RECEIVED A SELECT PARCEL
OF THE CELEBRATED
"FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS,
IN PERFECT CONDITION.

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNAH, with its accompanying FLAVOR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

		Per 1,000.		Per box of 100
FLOR de JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	...Rs. 30	Rs.	3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	... ,, 35	,,	4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	... ,, 40	,,	4 8
Do.	"ATALANTAS" (Cheroots)	... ,, 45	,,	5 0

THE NEW WEED
"MOUNG LOO,"
IMPORTED DIRECT FROM BURMA.
Rs. 22 per 1,000; Rs. 2-8 per box of 100.
"THE CHEROOT OF THE DAY."
Samples forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG,
5. MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

POMMERY AND GRENO,

EXTRA SEC.

FROM this time forward we have arranged to keep in stock supplies of this first-class and very dry Champagne.

Per case of 1 doz. quarts ....Rs. 70
Per case of 2 doz. pints ....Rs. 73

LESS 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

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BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.
THE AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
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MANUFACTURING GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.
ALL KINDS OF ENGRAVING AND DIESINKING.
PRECIOUS STONE AND PEARL MERCHANTS.
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OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

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Dry Water-colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.
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Sable-hair Pencils.
Hog-hair Tools for Oils.
Sable do.
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Prepared Canvas.
Prepared Millboards.
Mahl Sticks.
Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
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Gold Leaf.

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***ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

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AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS.

JUST RECEIVED
A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CONSIGNMENT OF OUR CELEBRATED
MODEL WATCHES FOR INDIA
(Generally known as F. L. and Co.'s Rs. 50 watches.)

THEY are now in stock in sizes for Ladies and Gentlemen, and may be obtained in either PLAIN, POLISHED, ENGINE TURNED and CHASED cases, open face, hunting and cut-hunting.

It is no rare occurrence in our establishments to hear persons say as follows when bringing one of these MODEL WATCHES for cleaning. "I have had this watch in use for the last 18 years, it has been the most wonderful timekeeper, and even now though it is old, I would not part with it for what I paid."

We have continued to improve these watches where improvements was possible, and oare confidently assert that our new supply is of a still higher quality then the forme nes.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SHARE CERTIFICATES of the STORES are now ready and will be exchanged for Banker's Receipts on application.

W. J. ESSAI,
Secretary and Manager.

Bombay, 8th September 1886.

S. S. "KIRBY HALL," ARRIVED 18TH SEPTEMBER 1886.

CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their Cargo from the Prince's Dock. Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the landing-shed. The undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain Macaulay will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 19th September 1886.

BREUL'S CAWNPORE COTTON PRESSING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 9, Hornby Row, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of September 1886, at 3-30 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business.

I. To receive the Directors' report and audited accounts for the year ending 31st August 1886.

II. To declare a dividend.

III. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

IV. To confirm the appointment as a Director of Mr. D. H. Glade in place of Mr. G. K. Heinrichs, who proceeded to Europe.

V. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from this day till the 30th day of September 1886, both days inclusive, during which period the books of the Company will be open for the inspection of the Shareholders

By order of the Board,
BREUL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 20th September 1886.

STATIONERY,

Received by last Mail,

Can be had of the STOREKEEPER,

Bombay Gazette

Steam Press.

NOTE-PAPERS.

	Rs.	a.	
CREAM LAID Note-paper, "S. D. 3," a serviceable and cheap sheet	1	8	per ream.
SUPERFINE CREAM Notepaper, "S.D. 5," better quality than the above	2	0	"
"RELIANCE" Notepaper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2	8	"
THICK CREAM LAID large size Notepaper, highly glazed, thick	2	8	"
AIR DRIED IMPERIAL VELLUM.—Good-toned writing paper, rough surface, very good imitation of hand-made paper	3	4	"
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good post paper	2	8	"
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2	8	"
THICK RELIANCE.—Good thick serviceable note paper, Cream Laid	2	8	"

All the above are in 5 quire packets.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs.	a.	
RAILWAY BUFFS.—Cheap, and neat envelope for daily use	2	0	per 1,000
BLUES.—Blue laid envelope, perfectly opaque and strong	2	0	"
YELLOWS.—Superior quality	2	8	"
THISTLE.—A highly glazed white envelope	3	0	"
AFRICAN GLOBE.—Superior white envelope, high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses	3	8	
DRABS.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4	8	"
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as handmade, to match bank large post, (cream or azure)	4	12	"
SQUARE No. 1.—White, glazed, very thick and highly finished	2	0	per 250
SQUARE No. 2—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1	8	"
SQUARE, SMALL.—To fit chit papers, glazed, white and thick	1	4	"
VALUABLES.—Handmade envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon or deep blue inside, very strong envelope	1	8	per 100

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Rs.	a.	
OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY CASES—With brass clasp, containing 100 superior Notepapers and 100 Envelopes to match	2	8	each.
APSLEY" BOX.—Paper box, containing 48 Notepapers, and 48 Envelopes, double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0	12	
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, mottled grey, white or cream colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1	0	"

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

Samples free on application.

THE ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ending 30th June 1886, of Rs. 15 per share, (Free of Indian Income Tax) has been declared and made payable on and after the 20th September 1886, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register this day, the 11th September, 1886.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Broach, 11th September, 1886.

BOMBAY UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

A GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Bombay Under writers' Association will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday, 22nd instant, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business:—

I. To receive the report of the out-going Committee.

II. To confirm the nomination of the members of the new Committee for the year 1886-87, and to discuss any other questions that may be brought forward.

M. R. WYER,
Chairman.

Bombay, 15th September, 1886.

DELHI & NORTHERN INDIA FLOURMILLS, Co., Limited.

NOTICE.

AT a MEETING of the DIRECTORS of the above Company, held on the 6th instant, it was resolved that a SECOND CALL of Rs. 25 per share be made and that the same be paid on or before the 1st October 1886, at the registered Office of the Company.

Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on calls remaining unpaid after 1st October, 1886.

LANG, MOIR & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

39, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 14th September 1886.

THE BOMBAY BRICK & TILE FACTORY, Limited.
IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST and FINAL DISTRIBUTION at the RATE of RUPEES FOUR per share will be payable at No. 32, Meadow Street, on and after this date to shareholders whose names are on the register, on surrender of the share certificates for cancellation.

SORABJEE EDULJEE WARDEN,
Sole Liquidator,
Bombay Brick & Tile Factory, Ld. in Liquidation.

Bombay, 6th September 1886.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the SUPPLY of the under-mentioned STORES to the Gunpowder Factory at Kirkee, for the official year 1887-88, commencing from 1st April, 1887, and ending on the 31st March, 1888, will be received by the Superintendent at his office, up to noon, on 15th October, 1886:—

Brimstone Grough (more or less)	cwts	75	2	0
Saltpetre Grough (more or less)	do.	104	2	0
Timber Urhur Dhall bush peeled (more or less)	do.	922	0	0

Covers should be closed and sealed and on the outside of the cover the article or articles tendered for should be noted.

Full particulars can be learnt on application to the undersigned.

COLLINGWOOD TOWNSEND, Captain, R.A.,
Officiating Superintendent, Gunpowder Factory.

Gunpowder Factory, Kirkee, 15th September, 1886.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

"X." "All right. No change."

FOR SALE—A large Newfoundland DOG. Apply to Mrs. BRAEMER, 7, Clare Road, Byculla.

AN ENGLISH GOVERNESS desires a Re-engagement to teach, and if required, take entire charge of children, not under eight years old; or, as companion to a lady.—Address "M. D.," care of Lady Clements-Smith, Colombo.

BEFORE BUYING your useful and fancy ARTICLES, please enquire prices and inspect the quality of Goods. Acknowledged Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED, immediately, a European Catholic NURSE, middle-aged, to take charge of three children. Address T. S. HAMILTON, C. S., Sholapur.

TO LET, the spacious and comfortable suite of ROOMS above Kemp & Co.'s premises at Cumballa Hill. For rent, &c., apply to KEMP & Co., Ld.

TROUSERS STRETCHERS.—Fresh supply just to hand. Price Rs. 6 each—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

A RUSSIAN TEACHER wishes to find Scholars in this City or in Poona. Apply to M. Crioulcansky, Bombay Hotel, Fort.

BICYCLES and TRICYCLES.—Please see our large advertisement on the back of this paper.—H. S. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, 1 Rupee; postage free.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a beautifully situated BUNGALOW on Bandora Hill, for particulars apply to "A B C," care of this paper.

VEVEY CIGARS.—Direct from ORMOND & Co., Switzerland.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dressmaker and Milliner, 310, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,974-10-10 Stg.

PASSAGES BOOKED to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT, 1st class from Rs. 250. No commission charges. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED FANCY TWEEDS, very cheap, Rs. 14-8 to Rs. 25 for a suit of sack coat and trowsers. An accurate fit is guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., corner of Hummum and Meadows-street.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Public that he has a large assortment of Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Paste, of different qualities. P. CASSANELLO, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets. All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

TO LET, the FIRST FLOOR premises opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

TO DRAPERS, &c.—Advertiser aged 28, Single, seeks a re-engagement in India or Burmah. First class testimonials. The branch he is now leaving has just done by far the most successful season on record. Disengaged early in November—"MANCHESTER," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

"NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS."—In Ecru, Coffee, Cream and White selected from a large, quantity of the newest and prettiest Designs, 3 yards long and from Rs. 2-8 to 3-12 per of pair. They are of wonderful value and sure to please. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Bombay and Poona.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS for Parsi Ladies, Gentlemen and Children—Ladies' companions in plush and leather, beautiful solid leather writing desks, musical toys and a large stock of fancy and useful articles just unpacked. Inspection solicited at STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate street.

LADIES' BEAUTIFUL FANS, IN ALL COLOURS. Ladies' Companions, Portmonnaies. Purses, &c.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

(UNSOLICITED.)

"CAMP, AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION,"
No. 686. "August, 19th 1886."

SIR,—"I am desired by Her Majesty's Commissioner to inform you that the Tents supplied by the Muir Mills for the Afghan Boundary Commission have given him great satisfaction. During the past two years they have been exposed to very severe weather but have lasted well throughout."

Yours truly,
Chas. E. Yate, Captain.

To the MANAGER, MUIR MILLS," Cawnpore.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

OWNER ORDERED TO BURMAH.

A BROWN ARAB COLT "LATCHKEY" 2 years, 15-1, imported specially for owner. The most promising young Arab in India. Price Rs. 5,000. ☞ Apply to Capt. E. LOCKE ELLIOT, 1st Lancers, 2 Cavalry Lines, Poonah.

If not previously sold will be auctioned to Highest Bidder, on the 21st instant, at the GRAND STAND, Poonah, at 4 p.m., by

LUDHA EBRAIM & Co., Auctioneers.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS,

BOMBAY.

NEW FAST DYED KHAKI DRILLS.

GUARANTEED FAST AGAINST SOAP, Soda and Sunlight, also against perspiration, acids and ammonia.

These Drills are rapidly gaining favor, as the following testimonial, recently received from a Commanding Officer, amongst many others, will serve to show.

The Khakee Drill supplied by the Elgin Mills since January last, is thoroughly satisfactory, the color is not affected by the sun, and is so very slightly by washing, as to be imperceptible unless very closely compared with that which has not been washed, and up to present date I HAVE NOT SEEN ANY KHAKEE DRILL SO GOOD.

For samples and further particulars apply to

THE ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYROBALAN or HIRDA collection of the Southern Circle forests for the season 1886-87, which is estimated at:—

IN BELGAUM.

Khanapur Taluka	4,000
Belgaum Taluka	1,700
Total	5,700

Khandies of 560 lbs each.

IN KANARA.

Northern Division of Kanara	2,000
Central Division of Kanara	310
Southern Division of Kanara	2,120
Total	4,430

Khandies of 560 lbs each.

2. No offer under Rs. 8 per Khandi for the Kanara crop, if delivered at the Depots on the road sides in the forests, or Rs. 10 if delivered at the Kadra, Kumta, and Honawar Bunders will be accepted.

3. The Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be delivered at the Depots in the forests; but no tender of less than Rs. 8 for the former and Rs. 10 for the latter will be accepted.

4. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the undersigned between the date of this publication and the 12th of October, 1886.

W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forest, S. C.

Conservator's Office, Southern Circle, Camp Poona, 4th September, 1886.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES
DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-treet, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON an 1 Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARBIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 light bay stud bred mare, age 4 years, 15 hands 2 in. high, very good tempered and broken in for riding, nearly thorough bred English, a grand make with splendid racing points. Price Rs. 1,000.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR WINES, to close on account of liquidation. THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed by the Liquidator of Messrs. Bodger, Warburton and Co. to sell by Public Auction at their sale-room, the following very superior wines:—

The same comprises a quantity of St. Emilion, St. Julian, Chateau Leoville and Lafite Claret in quarts and pints, bottled in Bordeaux, also Haute Sauterne, Volnay and Chambertine, Red Burgundy, Mearsault Carte Noire Champagne, Sparkling Hock, Moselle, Barsac, &c., &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

N. B.—Samples may be tested at our rooms on the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable bungalows known as "Riverside" and "David Cottage," near the G. I. P. Railway, Kirkee and Poona Stations.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd, and FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p. m., Madras time, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have been favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction on their respective premises, the following very valuable bungalows:—

"Riverside," with household furniture will be sold in one lot on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, on the premises at 4 p. m. Madras time.

All that piece or parcel of land standing in Bhamboody, Talooka Haveli, Zilla Poona, being in the sub-district of Haveli, bearing No 60, containing by admeasurement about 6 acres and 35 goontas or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On the south by the inam land belonging to Doolojee Mooluas, on the east by the Moola river, on the west by the road leading from the Sangam to Kirkee, dividing the land hereby conveyed from the field belonging to Hanmanta Bhyerks, and on the north partly by the old road leading to Kirkee, and partly by a nulla dividing the said piece of land from the lands belonging to the Bombay Contract and Building Company, which said land and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., together with the whole of the household furniture, as per list.

"David Cottage," on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, on the premises, at 4 p.m., Madras time.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate near the city of Poona in the Haveli subdistrict, being in length from north and south on the east side 538 feet, and on the west side 420 feet, and in breadth from east to west on the front or north side thereof 178 feet, and in the rear on the south side thereof 360 feet, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the compound wall running between the said premises hereby intended to be conveyed, on the west by the railway bridge of the G. I. P. Railway, and on the north by the Sirkar's (Government) road, and on the south by G. I. P. Railway, and which said piece or parcel of land or ground and premises bears the Survey Nos. 34 and 35, and also bears the revenue No. 85, and is registered in the Court of Adawlut of Poona, and are now in the occupation of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co.'s tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and list of the furniture, application may be made to the undersigned, or to Mr. Pestonjee Bomanjee, Sassoon's Agent, Poona.

N. B.—The above bungalows are open for the inspection of intending purchasers every THURSDAY and SATURDAY up to the day of sale, between the hours of 5-30 and 7 p.m., Madras time.

Under instructions from the trustees of "Coleman's Family Hotel," Messrs BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 P.M., sell by Public, Auction at the Apollo House, Fort, opposite the Government Dockyard, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved hotel furniture, platedware, glass and crockeryware, a handsome mahogany grand-square pianoforte by "Schiedmayer and Soehne," firstrate oleographs, flower vases, a large size cooking stove, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Heaton Mount," Bandora Hill, near H. H. Aga Khan's bungalow, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished, plain and richly carved household furniture, best electroplatedware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome, China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome Hink's patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, firstrate oleographs and pictures in rich gilt frame, &c., &c., the property of J. L. GREAVES, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 20th September 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF SUPERIOR ENGLISH FIRST-CLASS TEAK PLANKS, BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th inst., at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, Darookhana.

Ex s.s. Manilla.

106 tons superior English first-class teak planks, boards, and scantlings of various sizes in small lots to suit purchasers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 bales grey dhoties.
5 cases coloured prints.
2 cases satins.
5 cases sail needles.
20 cases assorted fancy soap from Gotthalberg Tausig and London Export Soap Company.
1 double-barrelled muzzle loading rifle.
2 single do. do. rifle.
1 double do. do. gun.
2 single do. do. gun.
1 revolver in case.

By order of Hajee Essack Soap & Sons, and on account of the concerned—
1 case 500 dozen white handkerchieves.

On account of the undersigned—
9 cases beads sea water damaged.

AT 2 P.M.
1 new light office shigram.
1 handsome English mail phaeton.
1 second-hand strong brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, close to the Cathedral the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood, carved and plain household furniture, plated crockery and glassware, table ornaments, China flower vases, table and hanging duplex lamps, pictures, a single-barrelled breach loading rifle in case by Westly Richard, &c., &c., the property of J. DAGLISH, Esq. The same comprises star cut glassware, dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, plated, cruet and liquor frames, breakfast companion, picklestand, tea and coffee service, biscuitbox, spoons and forks, and French-polished blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as drawingroom, dining, pier, and side tables, conversation and sofa couches, arm, without arm, and easy chairs, sideboard, whatot, dumb waiter, teapoys chiffoniers, lady's davenporte corner stands, iron bedstead, chest of drawers, clothes press, screens, table ornaments, flower vases, 3 light hanging lamp, bentwood chairs, iron teapoys with marble tops, flower pots, musical box, figures, pictures, carpets, a single barrelled muzzle loading rifle, by Westley Richard, &c.

Property on view.

SALE of the machinery of the "Nerbudda Hind Flour Mill" at Duncan Road, opposite Two Tanks.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 94, Duncan Road—

The machinery, tools and plants of the "Nerbudda Hind Flour Mill," consisting of a horizontal high pressure engine, diameter of cylinder 11 in, stroke 16 in, and 16 horse steel boiler, 16 feet long and 5 ft. 2in. in diameter, by Ransomes, Sims and Jefferies, Limited, of Ipswich, 2 ft. 48in. corn mills with frame, Eureka simiter and separating machine, iron tanks, shafting, pullies, &c., the whole in good working order and nearly new.

The whole of the machinery will be sold in one lot, and can be inspected, and further information obtained from the undersigned a week before the day of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 3, Byculla Bridge, next to the Scottish School, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated crockery and glassware, table ornaments, China flower vases, lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of J. J. BARRETT, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND NECKLACE.

On MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Mr. Goculdas Dewjee, and on account and at the risk of Beebee Khatoom, wife of Mahomed Jaffer Sheerazee.

One very handsome diamond necklace, containing large brilliants and several small diamonds, and a diamond breast pin, with 9 large brilliants and several small diamonds weighing in all about 250 rutties.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th September 1886.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system be comes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* —*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St. London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIP AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE remaining Stocks of Choice CLARETS SHERRIES, CHAMPAGNES and WHITE WINES, also WHISKIES and BRANDIES to be sold at less than cost prices in Bombay.

For prices and further particulars apply to

C. P. WARBURTON & Co.,
MILITARY SQUARE.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. *pints.
CHAMPAGNE		
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	50 0	53 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	56 0	59 0
Dry Elite Choix Champagne	46 0	48 0
First Quality Dry	38 0	40 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra	44 0	47 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	16 0	19 0
Geisenheimer	17 0	...
Leibfraumilch	21 0	24 0
Steinwein	21 0	...
Hochheimer Berg	25 0	28 0
Rudesheimer	25 0	28 0
Marcobrunner	28 0	31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	34 0	...
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Liebfraumilch	—	21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	18 0	21 0
Josefhofer	28 0	...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	28 0	31 0
Steinberger	28 0	31 0
Scharzhofberger	34 0	...
Johannisberger	35 0	38 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...
PORTWINES.		
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine "	22 0	—
Very fine "	27 0	...
Most particular reserved old red Port.	38 0	—
CLARETS.		
From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
Medoc	10 8	..
Chateau de Frands	13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	14 0	..
Les Canons	16 0	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	19 0	—
Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	21 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	23 0	...
Chateau Manvesin	27 0	...
From MUNZER & SPANN.	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	15 0	17 0
Margaux Medoc	17 0	19 0
Chateau Larose	28 0	..
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	16 0	...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	..
Chateau Romer	16 0	..
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlovitz	12 0	
BRANDY.	Per 1 doz.	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne Red Bars { M. & Span }	24 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	26 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	29 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	34 0	
BURGUNDY.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	26 0	
WHISKEY.	Per 1 doz. qts.	
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 0	
" " *	22 0	
Ben Cruachan's Blend	20 0	
BEER.	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	3
Mainzer Export Beer	5 8	..
Hamburger Export Beer	5 4	..
Bavarian Export Beer	6 0	3
Grimm's Pilsener Beer	5 4	...
Pilsener Beer	5 8	3
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	5 4	...
SUNDRIES.		
Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	..
Vin Marasque " 24 Bottles	40 0	..
	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz pints.
Finest Kummel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Superior Vermouth	19 0	..
Finest do	20 0	..
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 19 to 29.	Rs. 0 11	per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	2 4	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Do. do do	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter Finest, extra quality	½ lb. tin at Rs.	0 9
	1 do.	1 0
	2 do.	1 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & CO., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin.
Asparagus	Rs 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	...	0 12
French Beans	...	0 9
Young Cut Beans	—	0 9
Smoked Sausages	...	1 8
Small Sausages	—	1 6
Pease for Soup	—	0 12

FROM FAIRBANK CANNING CO., CHICAGO.

		Rs. a.
Tongues (whole ox)	per tin of 2 lbs.	1 12
Andrews Corned Beef	2 lbs.	0 12
Roast Beef	2 lbs.	0 12
Boiled Beef	2 lbs.	0 12
Brawn	2 lbs.	0 12
Corned Beef	2 lbs.	0 12
do.	1 lbs.	0 8
Potted Tongues	½ lbs.	0 8

TERMS:

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines Beer, etc. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay, 15th Aug., 1886.

SWIFT & FARROW.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

FOR SALE,
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

PEAT'S HUNTING SADDLE with Military bridle holsters, &c., complete, almost new.

Just received a fresh supply of English single and double harnesses.

Gentleman and lady's SADDLES, the former weighing 7 to 8 lbs respectively.

Best Lady's PELHAM BRIDLES, round reins.

Gram and grass MACHINES.

A circular fronted New BROUGHAM, suitable for one or pair of horses.

An English-built new Mail-Phaeton, convertible into a cart, with folding steps and lady's rest back, by Lewis of Salisbury.

A pair of iron-grey Arabs, well matched and good goers, height 14-2½, age 5 years.

One chesnut Arab horse, height 14-2½, age 5 years, a very free mover in saddle and harness.

For further particulars apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*, WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,00

RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,500,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	$500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 12, 1885.

NOTICES.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both an appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

SCOTT & Co, M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remittance.

NOTICE.

JAMES PURDEY AND SONS,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURERS,

BEG to inform Indian Sportsmen that they now supply Guns and Rifles of good workmanship and perfect shooting powers in several qualities at such low cash prices as to complete favourably with any of equal excellence.

Illustrated Lists on application to Audley House South Audley Street, London.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)

THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used in stead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver of motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense in health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.

Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, nature condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
9. Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

PHOSPHORUS THE GREAT REMEDY

FOR DISORDERS OF

THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

IT is agreed by all Medical authorities that PHOSPHORUS plays a very important part in the NUTRITION of THE BRAIN and NERVE TISSUE, and possesses SPECIAL CURATIVE VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES. In OVER BRAIN WORK, MELANCHOLIA, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, NEURALGIA, LOSS of NERVE POWER, and other Manifestations of

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

PHOPHORUS IS INVALUABLE.

DR. WOOD says: "PHOSPHORUS in NERVOUS EXHAUSTION whether involving the cerebral or special centres is of GREAT VALUE. I have seen marked benefit from its use when the symptoms were not severe enough to indicate *organic lesioa*, but the most remarkable results have been in cases in which the structure of the centre was apparently deeply indicated. In threatened BRAIN SOFTENING it is the ONLY drug that can ARREST THE DISEASE. In NEURALGIA its use is commended by reason as well as by experience and gives SPEEDY RELIEF."

DR. PEREIRA says: "PHOSPHORUS excites the nervous vascular and secretory organs, increases the fullness and frequency of the pulse and hieghtens mental activity and muscular power.

H. AND T. KIRBY & CO.'S

PREPARATIONS OF PHOSPHORUS

are made according to Dr. Kirby's Formulæ, and it is admitted that in NO OTHER FORMS can PHOSPHORUS be administered so *safely or effectually*, Syrups and all liquid Preparations being either INERT or DANGEROUS. The following combinations are largely prescribed —

IN NERVOUS DEBILITY, SCIATICA AND NEURALGIA PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS GIVE SPEEDY RELIEF.

This valuable combination of two powerful tonics is a very useful restorative, and is found most beneficial in the treatment of diseases of a low type in CONVALESCENCE from FEVERS and other acute exhausting diseases. As a tonic and antiperiodic it is largely used in India in some stages of fevers and to counteract the exhausting influence of the excessive heat of the climate.

IN LOSS OF NERVE POWER

PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE & STRYCHNIA PILLS ARE INVALUABLE,

as also in all cases of MALNUTRITION, whether the consequence of acute diseases such as FEVERS, BLOOD POISONING or result of OVER WORK, DISSIPATION, Indulgence in ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS or excess of any kind, and in cases of WAKEFULNESS, FEEBLENESS of MEMORY, GIDDINESS and TREMBLING of the VOLUNTARY MUSCLES on EXERTION and some forms of SKIN DISEASE.

EARLY DECAY OF MENTAL VIGOR AND PREMATURE OLD AGE.

LOWNESS of SPIRITS and ATONIC DYSPEPSIA arising from OVERWORK and IMPOTENCE IN OLD or DEBILITATED SUBJECTS, are much alleviated by a course of

PHOSPHORUS and NUX VOMICA PILLS.

IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE,

after the acute symptoms have subsided, PHOSPHORUS and CANTHARIDES PILLS act very beneficially, as also in ATONY or PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER producing INCONTINENCE of URINE.

The above mentioned preparations are largely prescribed, together with other combinations described in Dr. Kirby's Work on the REMEDIAL VALUE of PHOSPHORUS, which may be obtained from any of the Agents mentioned below.

CAUTION—Messrs. H. & T. Kirby & Co. caution the medical profession and public against imitations of their preparations. Some are Exceedingly Dangerous and others Inert. Every Bottle of the Genuine Pills bears their Trade Mark. Sold in Bottles, price Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 6-8 each. The large Bottles contain sufficient for a course of Phosphorus extending over 3 to 6 weeks.

AGENTS IN INDIA.

Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay and Poona, Messrs. Cooper, Madon and Co., Bombay Messrs. Lyell and Co., Allahabad; Messrs. W. E. Smith and Co. Madras; Messrs. Bull Hobson and Co. Umballa and Kasaulei.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunrabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should no be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 3 feet long and 2 fee broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BRANC OF THE ASIATIC

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 17th:—Rosario (s), from Mauritius. On the 18th:—Ethiopia (s), from Calcutta; Dunedin (s), Cardiff; Valetta (s), Mauritius; Kepla (s), Middlesboro'; Inchmornish (s), and Kirby Hall (s), Liverpool; and Knight of St. Patrick (s), Rangoon. Yesterday:—Persia (s), from Kurrachee; and Futteh Issilam, Mozambique.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 18th:—Rosshire (s), for Havre; Yesso (s), Kurrachee; Carl Both, Mauritius, &c.; Amanath Rahaman, Cochin; Bryn Glas (s), Messina; and Verona (s), China.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Verona, Rosshire, Clyde, Bryn Glass, and Inchlonga entered the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 21st inst., the charges on foreign money orders and British postal orders will be regulated by Schedule No. 32, *viz.*, 1s. 4½d. per rupee.

GAMBLERS.—Inspector Butterfield charged Juga Cooba and eighteen other gorahwallas, before Mr. Webb, with gaming in a common gaming house kept by the first prisoner. The Inspector received information that the prisoners were gaming in a stable at Mandvie, and arrested them. Pleading guilty, they were fined in sums varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, Inspector Cobb charged Din Mahomed *alias* Abdoola Dawood, before Mr. Webb, with the theft of a *choli* and some gold lace, the propety of Ramadbee, a Mahomedan woman. The Inspector, while going his rounds, noticed the accused hurrying around a corner out of the policeman's way. Mr. Cobb followed and arrested him. On searching the prisoner, the property was found by the Inspector, to whom he admitted having taken it from the woman's house. Pleading guilty to the charge, he was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner at the J. J. Hospital on Saturday, touching the death of Nanjee Visram, aged 20 years. Deceased was a shoemaker, who had come from his native country about three months ago, and lived with his brother on the Bhendy Bazaar Road. On the 14th inst., his brother had to check him for his idle habits, and on the following morning he purchased a quantity of opium and took a poisonous dose of the drug voluntarily, without the knowledge of any of his relatives. At noon on that day he was removed to the J. J. Hospital, and died from its effects on Friday at midnight. A verdict of suicidal death by opium was recorded.

PATETI DAY AT THE NATIVE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

IN accordance with the annual custom, there was a grand gathering of children at the Native Philharmonic Society at Grant Road on the Parsee new year's day on Saturday. There were about two hundred of these juveniles, many of whom were attired in various fancy costumes. The committee that had been appointed to organize the evening's programme of entertainment had left nothing undone to make the little ones as happy as possible. The decorations and illuminations were calculated to please everybody; but what they particularly looked at with longing eyes was the tempting array of prizes which they were asked to compete for. The eagerness of every boy and girl to show themselves at their best in songs, recitations and nursery rhymes was very amusing, and so numerous were the prizes that nobody went without one. Mr. Bomonji Dadabhai and his clever band of Christy Minstrels contributed in a great degree to the fun of the evening, and the steward had succeeded admirably in ministering to the creature comforts of the youngsters. The dinner was presided over by Mr. Dorabjee Wadia, as the senior member present, and he, with his usual modesty, delegated the duty of proposing the toast of the evening, that of the Parsee community, to Mr. Jehangier B. Murzban. Mr. Murzban justified the choice of the chairman by making a very humorous speech, containing a felicitous mixture of sense and deliberate nonsense. The gathering dispersed at about 10 p.m.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

A JUROR'S MISTAKE ABOUT NAMES.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in the case of the Queen-Empress *vs.* Jugmohunsing Doorgasing and two others, who were last Tuesday found guilty of extorting money while employed as policemen in the G. I. P. Railway Company; and in which Mr. John Frier sa as a common joror, when his place ought to have been taken by Mr. Pryor, whose name was said to have been called. His Lordship said that as the above case had lasted three days, Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, the 11th, 13th and 14th instant, the jurors who tried it were told that they need not attend the present Sessions again. Amongst them was Mr. John Frier, whose name was called on Wednesday, and for not appearing, was fined Rs. 50. On Thursday he came to the Court, and being examined on oath, stated that he had already served for three days in the case of the Queen-Empress *vs.* Jugmohunsing Doorgasing, and was one of the jury who returned the verdict. That drew the attention of the Court and of Mr. Starling, the Clerk of the Crown, to the names appearing on the panel for the three days in question; and it was stated by the Clerk of the Crown, that the name of the juror called was Charles Pryor and not John Frier. The latter then replied that he thought the name called was Frier, and being rather hard of hearing, he committed the same mistake the two following days. Mr. Russell, counsel for the prisoners, who was in Court on Thursday, then suggested whether the juror had heard the evidence given in the case and the summing up. The juror replied that his defect of hearing had not prevented him from hearing the evidence and the summing up. The Clerk of the Crown said that the person called on each occasion was Charles Pryor; that John Frier was not one of the jurors summoned for these Sessions; and that the name on the revised list of jurors was John Flynn. This was probably a mistake caused by the handwriting. However, John Pryor had been summoned as John Flynn, the name on the panel, and the description given was that John Flynn was an engineer in the Leopold Mills. Besides, it was not suggested that John Frier, who was the engineer in the Leopold Mills, was not the person meant; and it was not suggested that he was not a man qualified to serve on a jury. The next point was whether this sitting of the wrong juror in any way affected the verdict. This matter was fully considered by fifteen judges in the case of Mellor, reported in Dearsley and Bell; and seven of the judges there held that such a point, after the trial had concluded, was not a question of law. So that there was authority for holding that the words in section 434 of the Criminal Procedure Code did not apply in the present case. Mr. Russell stated that there was no Advocate-General at present to give his advice on the point; but his Lordship was aware that the action of the Advocate-General was to take place during the trial. The principal case which seemed to have settled the law on the point was that of Mellor, which was decided in 1858. From the authorities in previous cases, it appeared clear that a mere misnomer would not vitiate a verdict. As to the name of John Flynn appearing on the revised list and not John Frier, his Lordship took that to be a mere misnomer, as the description showing the person who actually sat on that jury was the description of the person meant by the revised list. In the case of Mellor, several of the judges, including Lord Campbell, Lord Cockburn and Justice Coleridge, thought that that was the particular reason why the right of challenging a juror was given when he was called. The prisoner or his counsel had then an opportunity of seeing what kind of a man he was like; and that argument applied very much here. On the authorities before him, his Lordship said there was sufficient for his holding that the verdict was not vitiated. He added that it had not been stated that the prisoners had in any way suffered prejudice, or that the juror who sat was not one qualified to serve on the jury.

The Sessions were then closed.

GRAEFENBERG
CATHOLICON.

An infallible remedy for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Cures WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY. This remarkable preparation is the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women. Sold by

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld,

Price, Rs. 3-12 per bottle.

Many leading Physicians are using this Medicine in their Practice.

THE SCENE IN THE POLITICAL AGENT'S COURT AT RAJKOT.

THE correctness of our account of the proceedings in the Political Agent's Court at Rajkote having been called in question, we publish the following documents relating to the case. It should be explained that Mr. Bhowanidas, who by telegraph requested the *Times of India* to "contradict the *Gazette* version," and who was described by our contemporary as Dewan of Rajkote, is not Dewan of the State, but a local pleader. We are informed that he was not present during the proceedings.

The following is an extract from a letter from Lieutenant M. B. Salmon, Assistant Political Agent, Halar Prant, to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, No. 667, dated the 6th September 1886:—

I have the honour to bring the following occurrence to your notice, and to request the favour of a decision.

While Political case No. 1 of 1886-87 was being heard in my Court on Saturday last, I had occasion to warn a witness for the defendants as regards the statements he was making. From his manner and words I saw he was prevaricating, and so thought it necessary to remind him that he was on oath, and should therefore be careful as to what he said, on which the defendants' vakil, Mr. Wadia, stood up, and in a most excited and disrespectful manner, addressed the Court, protesting against the action of the Court. I requested him to sit down and not to interfere with the action of the Court, but he declined to do so and went on protesting, on which I again requested him to sit down, but he declined to do so, and left the Court.

His manner and movements were such as to lead me to believe that he had premeditated a disagreement of the nature stated, as you are already aware that the defendants had objected to my hearing the case, but were overruled by you.

Mr. Wadia's behaviour is, in my opinion, most unpardonable, and the example he set to the other vakils present in the Court was most deleterious.

I trust, therefore, that you will be so good as to suspend his Parwana, and forbid his attending the Assistant Political Agent's Court in any case whatsoever for one year.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wodehouse, the Acting Political Agent, having forwarded this to Mr. Wadia, with a request for any explanation he might wish to offer, Mr. Wadia replied:—

To Lieut.-Colonel Charles Wodehouse,
Acting Political Agent, Kathiawar.
Rajkote, 7th Sept. 1886.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge your memorandum No. 3151, dated the 6th inst., forwarding to me for my explanation copy of extract from a letter No. 667, from Lieut. M. B. Salmon, Assistant Political Agent, Halar Prant, to your address.

2. It was my intention to bring to your knowledge the following facts with the view to claim your support against Lieut. Salmon's conduct towards me on Saturday last. But the Palitana case, which was fixed for hearing yesterday by Mr. Whitworth, took up my time so entirely that I could not do anything in the matter till yesterday afternoon. In the meantime I received the above.

3. The best explanation I can give is by simply stating the facts, which are as follows: On Saturday last I appeared as counsel for the Morvi Bhayads before Lieut. Salmon, and examined one witness—a Sandh asaita. Mr. Nagindass, who appeared for the Morvi Durbar, put in cross-examination a question to which the witness gave a reply which the Court believed to be evasive. Lieut. Salmon thereupon warned the witness to tell the truth. Witness said he was telling the truth, and was going on, when Lieut. Salmon said to him *lup lup ma kuro* and ordered him to go nearer to the table. Lieut. Salmon then put the question himself in Hindustani. The witness said he did not understand Lieut. Salmon's question. Lieut. Salmon then got very angry, and said *humarà khatri hai tum jooth bolta hai ban chod*. When I heard the abuse I got up and protested against the Court's treatment of my witness. Lieut. Salmon then said to me, "Sit down, Sir, or else I shall turn you out of Court." I replied, "I shall leave the Court myself." Lieut. Salmon said: "You shall leave it and never come back again." I said, "I must leave it. Your Honour knows my reason for doing so. I cannot carry on the case under such circumstances. Lieutenant Salmon said, "You may leave or do what you like." I then got out of the Court. My clerk and the Bhayads' Kamdar, who were with me in Court, came out at the same time.

4. These are the facts as they actually occurred, and of which I was careful to make a note almost immediately afterwards.

5. It is quite true that I protested, but I did so not against the warning which every Court has a right to give, and which is given not unfrequently, but against the *abuse* of my witness, whom I felt it my duty to protect from such treatment.

6. I was obliged to leave the Court because of the language used by Lieutenant Salmon to me when he threatened to turn me out of Court.

7. The circumstances under which and the reason why I left the Court were explained by me to my clients at once outside the Court. When they were called into the Court soon afterwards by Lieutenant Salmon, one of them ventured to repeat the protest I had made. What this led to was stated to your Honour the same afternoon, and is now the subject of a criminal complaint.

8. Lieutenant Salmon says I had premeditated a disagreement, as the defendants, my clients, had objected to his hearing the case, but had been overruled by your Honour. It is not necessary for me to do more than state the following facts, on which I rely in disproof of this charge:—

(*a*) My clients request to your Honour (see our application of the 7th August) was that Lieutenant Cates, who had heard the case, should be allowed to finish it, and should not pass it over to Lieutenant Salmon, because Lieutenant Salmon had been a witness in favour of the Durbar, to which he had given in writing an opinion decidedly against my clients when the case was proceeding before Lieutenant Cates, and because the Morvi Durbar had purposely obstructed the final hearing by Lieutenant Cates in order that Lieutenant Salmon might have occasion to decide it according to his known views. Your Honour ruled (see Memorandum No. 2803 of 7th August) that Lieutenant Salmon should take down the arguments, &c., laid before him by either side, and then forward the proceedings with his remarks to the Political Agent for final orders. Our objection had nothing in it personal against Lieutenant Salmon. It would not have been fair to Lieutenant Salmon himself that he should be judge in a case when he had been a decided witness for one party. Your Honour upheld our objection so far as to rule that Lieutenant Salmon should pass no judgment in the case.

(*b*) We appeared before Lieutenant Salmon on the 9th August. Lieutenant Salmon then repeatedly declared that he would not allow us to call any witnesses. As this was not upon record, and as the Bhayads were being called upon daily to meet the expenses of the witnesses, who had been summoned, they took a petition in writing to Lieutenant Salmon, on the 11th August, requesting him to pass his order in writing, so that they might send the witnesses away. Lieutenant Salmon tore up the petition and threw it in the Bhayad's face. They brought to me the torn pieces which are still in my possession. This conduct on the part of Lieutenant Salmon was entirely against the strict orders of Government. Shortly afterwards Lieutenant Solmon had a conversation with me about this incident, which I trust he remembers. It was in consequence of this that I advised my clients to refrain from carrying the matter further.

(*c*) Our case was to prove that the Morvi Durbar had placed its police patels in our 23 villages to annoy and oppress the Bhayads. To prove we proposed to put in documents which were authenticated copies from the Rajasthanick Court records, and of which we had given inspection to the Morvi Durbar's representatives. When Lieutenant Salmon showed great impatience of such voluminous evidence, I readily agreed to meet his wishes, and I subsequently reduced the number of documents to 33, by confining myself to the most important.

(*d*) We had proposed to call 107 witnesses. We had to prove that the oppression was not in a few villages only, which might be attributed to individual police patels, but that it was general in every one of the 23 villages. I explained this to Lieutenant Salmon. Still to meet his repeatedly expressed wishes I reduced the number of witnesses to 16 only, and relied upon his assurance that he would be able to judge from a few pecific instances of the general working of the system. Lieutenant Salmon has more than once declared that in doing so I had behaved very reasonably.

(*e*) During the examination of the witnesses questions put by me were repeatedly overruled. The proceedings themselves will show that Lieutenant Salmon objected to my questions not on any ground of law, but merely because he did not think they ought to be allowed. Even so, I invariably submitted to his rulings.

9. I respectfully trust the above will show that so far from a desire to disagree, there was, on my part, a desire to meat Lieutenants Salmon's wishes whenever possible. Had I premeditated a disagreement, as Lieutenant Salmon supposes, I would have done so with better reason on the occasions furnished by the above facts than on such an occasion as that attributed to me in Lieut. Salmon's letter, and which he describes as arising from a mere warning given by him to a witness.

10. It was Lieut. Salmon's abuse of my witness, and his threat to turn me out of Court that forced me first to protest and then to leave the Court. In doing so I meant no disrespect to the Court, and I respectfully trust under the above circumstances you will hold that I showed no disrespect to the Court. I was bound to consult my duty to my client and my own self-respect. Any other course than what I followed appeared to me then, and I will add with the greatest deference, still appears to me incompatible with my obligations.

11. In conclusion, I respectfully request that you will be pleased to ascertain if the facts are not as I have stated them above, and to take such notice of Lieut. Salmon's conduct in the matter as may seem fit. Witnesses are entitled to the Court's protection instead of abuse and threats. I must say, and I owe it to my profession to say, that counsel too have rights and privileges which the Court is bound to respect, and that Lieut. Salmon has treated me in a way which if it remained unnoticed must greatly injure our rights and privileges. I am happy to be able to add that hitherto all officers of the Agency, whether judicial or political, have shown every courtesy to me and every regard for our position. I have now for ten years and more been a constant practitioner before the Agency Courts, and I am sure I have never been knowingly wanting in my duty and respect to them. The language against which I protested and the treatment I received, and of which I have cause to complain, are happily without precedent, and I confidently rely on your Honour's help, so that they may never be repeated in any Court subject to your authority.—I have, &c.,

H. A. WADYA,
Barrister-at-Law.

Upon this Colonel Wodehouse wrote:—

Kathiawar Political Agency,
Rajkote, 10th Sept., 1886.

Upon consideration of Mr. Wadya's letter of the 7th inst., and upon further enquiry into the subject of it, the Acting Political Agent has come to the conclusion that though Mr. Wadya may have exhibited more warmth of temper than the circumstances warranted, yet his conduct was not such as to call for any action on the part of the Political Agent.

It would not be expedient after what has occurred that the case in question should proceed before Lieutenant Salmon, but as that officer will in ordinary course be relieved in a few days by the permanent incumbent of the office, it is not necessary to make any transfer of the case, which will in the interval remain adjourned.

C. WODEHOUSE, Lt.-Colonel,
Acting Political Agent.

To H. A. WADYA, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Rajkote.

We published last Tuesday a translation of the Bhayad Bhavsingji's petition for permission to institute proceedings for assault against Lieutenant Salmon. The following is the Acting Political Agent's answer to the petition:—

Kathiawar Poll. Agency, Rajkote, 10th Sept., 1886.

Memo.—Jadeja Bhavsingji Modji is informed with reference to his petition of the 6th instant that the Acting Political Agent having taken Lieut. Salmon's explanation is not of opinion that the prayer of the petition is one to which he can accord his sanction.

C. WODEHOUSE, Lt.-Colonel,
Acting Political Agent.

Upon this Bhavsingji made the following appeal to Government:—

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Baron REAY, LL.D., C.I.E., Governor and President in Council, Bombay,

The humble petition of Jadeja Bhowsingji Modji, Girassia of Jivapur and Bhayad of Morbi.

SHEWETH,—That your Petitioner begs most humbly to seek your Excellency's protection and justice under the following circumstances.

2. On the 4th September last, Lieutenant Salmon, the Assistant Political Agent, Halar Prant, was hearing a Political case in which your petitioner and other Bhayads of Morbi were on one side and the Morbi Durbar on the other. During the hearing the pleader for the Durbar began cross-examining a witness who had given evidence for the Bhayads. The witness gave a reply which Lieutenant Salmon believed to be evasive. Lieutenant Salmon thereupon grew angry with the witness and finally abused him, saying *tum jut bolta hai, banchod*.

3. Hearing the abuse, Mr. Wadya, who was counsel for the Bhayads, protested, but Lieutenant Salmon said to him; "Sit down, sir, or else I shall turn you out of Court." After this Mr. Wadya retired from the Court, and told your petitioner and other Bhayads that he could no longer conduct their case before ieutenant Salmon.

4. Soon afterwards Lieutenant Salmon summoned the Morbi Bhayads into Court, and your petitioner with four other Bhayads went in. Lieutenant Salmon asked the Bhayads to bring another vakil and carry on the case. Jadeja Abheysing said Mr. Wadya had been their counsel for more than twelve months, and they could not change him. Leiutenant Salmon then asked the Bhayads to conduct the case themselves. They expressed their inability to do so. Lieutenant Salmon then said that he would let Mr. Wadya return and appear for them if Mr. Wadya asked his pardon. Your petitoioner thereupon said that as Lieutenant Salmon abused and threatened their witness, Mr. Wadya could not remain in Court. Leutenant Salmon then got angry and abused your petitioner, saying *maddachod*. Your petitioner said "Consider what you are saying Saheb. *Saheb vicharina bolo*. We are Rajputs and Girassias. Why do you abuse." Upon this Lieutenant Salmon left his chair, and using the following words, *madarchod, soour, haramkhor* and other English words rushed towards your petitioner. Jadeja Abheysing of Nagrawas and Jadeja Bhojraji of Virpur who were with your petitioner interposed and appealed to Lieutenant Salmon with folded hands saying, "What crime have we committed, Saheb? Why abuse us? Why beat us?" Lieutenant Salmon, however. paid no heed, and violently pushed them both aside, and caught your petitioner by the throat and pushed him back till he fell on some furniture stacked at one end of the room. Lieutenant Salmon afterwards raised your petitioner up by the arm, and then caught him by the neck and took him to the door and kicked him out.

5. Your petitioner went and complained of the above to the Political Agent the same afternoon, when Colonel Wodehouse directed your petitioner to put in a written complaint.

6. On Monday, the 6th instant, your petitioner went with his vakil, Mr. Dias, to swear the information, of which he submits a printed copy, Colonel Wodehouse kept the written complaint, and said he should send for your petitioner when wanted.

7. On Friday evening last, Colonel Wodehouse sent to your petitioner the reply annexed hereto, refusing to sanction the proceedings against this order, your petitioner appeals to your Excellency's Government.

8. Your petitioner humbly submits that your petitioner did not apply for, and has no need to obtain the sanction of the Political Agent for the prosecution of Lieutenant Salamon under the circumstances. The acts of which your petitioner has complained were Licutenant Salmon's acts as an individual in his private capacity, and charges founded on such acts do not require any sanction from a superior authority before they can be entertained by a criminal court.

9. It is only because of the extraordinary circumstances of the case that your petitioner was obliged to appear before the Political Agent. Lieutenant Salmon is an European British subject. Under ordinary circumstances any European British subject committing an offence within Halar Prant would be amenable to the jurisdiction of the Assistant Political Agent in charge of that Prant. Lieutenant Salmon himself holds the post, and there is therefore no tribunal competent to enquire into and try the case against Lieutenant Salmon for an offence committed within the Halar Prant. The Judicial Assistant has no magisterial powers. The other Assistant Political Agents who are magistrates cannot take cognizance of an offence committed without their jurisdiction. The Deputy Assistant Political Agent and Station Magistrate has jurisdiction over the Halar Prant, but as he is not an European British subject, he could not enquire into and try the case, though he could of course issue process for the purpose of compelling the appearance of the accused, provided that he made such process returnable before a magistrate having competent jurisdiction. But as above shown no such competent magistrate existed. The Political Agent alone as head of the Chief Criminal Court in the province could constitute a competent tribunal by empowering one of the other three Assistant Political Agents as a special measure to take cognizance of and enquire into and try the case.

10. The above circumstances created the necessity for an appeal to the Political Agent, and your petitioner humbly submits that the acting Political Agent was bound to exercise the powers vested in him to help your petitioner to get due redress. The law gives the Political Agent no authority to refuse the enquiry prayed for by your petitioner. The humblest subject has the right to seek redress against the highest, provided only that the offence against which the redress is sought is an offence cognizable by the law. There is no pretence whatever in your petitioner's case that the acts of which he complains would not if proved constitute an offence both under section 352 and section 323 of the Indian Penal Code. Your petitioner claims the right to prove the truth of his charge, and he submits that of that right he cannot justly be deprived.

11. In conclusion, your petitioner earnestly prays that your Excellency in Council will take the above into your early consideration, and help him to get the redress he seeks, and which the law allows by constituting a competent tribunal to enquire into and try the above charges against Lieutenant Salmon.

And your petitioner as in duty bound shall for ever pray, &c.

Rajkote, September 13, 1886.

Eight affidavits have been presented to the Political Agent testifying to what occurred, one being by the Bhayad's Kamdar, another by Mr. Wadia's clerk, another by the witness who is said to have been abused by Lieutenant Salmon, and the rest by eye-witnesses of the occurrences. These affidavits, we believe, have been sent on to Government. The following is Mr. Wadia's affidavit:—

I Hormasji Ardaseer Wadia, Barrister-at-Law, solemnly affirm and state as follows:—

That on the 4th September last, I appeared as Counsel for the Morvi Bhayads in Political case No. 1 of 1886-87 in the Court of the Assistant Political Agent, Halar Prant. In the course of the hearing after I had examined in chief a witness for the Bhayads named Sandhi Jamma Nauda, Mr. Nagindas, who appeared for the Morbi Darbar, began his cross-examination. To almost the first question of Mr. Nagindas the witness gave reply which Lieutenant Salmon thought evasive. The witness was warned to tell the truth, and replied that he was telling the truth. He was going on to say something more when Lieutenant Salmon told him not to jabber away *lup lup ma caro*. Lieutenant Salmon then in a very excited tone ordered the witness to go nearer to his table and repeated the question in Hindustani. The witness said he did not quite understand the question. Lieutenant Salmon thereupon got very angry and told him, *hamara katri hai tum jut bolta hai, banchod*. When I heard the abuse I protested against such treatment of my witness. Lieutenant Salmon then said to me, "Sit down, Sir, or else I shall turn you out of Court." I said "I shall leave the Court myself." Lieutenant Salmon said, "You shall leave it and never come back again." I said "I must leave it." I added that "the Court knew my reasons for doing so," or something to that effect. I also said "I could not carry on the case under such circumstances." Lieutenant Salmon then said, "You may leave the Court or do what you like." I then left the Court. My clerk and the Bhayads' Kamdar followed me. As my carriage had not arrived I sent my clerk for the carriage. In the meantime the Bhayads came up and I stood in the gate explaining to them why I could not carry on their case before Lieutenant Salmon. I advised them if they were called to say distinctly that as Lieutenant Salmon threatened and abused their witness they could not proceed with their case before him. They seemed afraid, and after some consultation we agreed that they should put in a written *yadi*. By this time many persons had collected. A man with a black turban sat down in a corner to write what the Bhayads' Kamdar dictated, but just as they had commenced, the Court patawala came to call the Morvi Bhayads. Jarejas Abhesing and Mansing of Nagrawas, Jareja Bhojrajii of Veerpar, Jareja Dolatsing of Kuntasi and Jareja Bhowsinghji of Jivapar went into Court. After a time I heard Lieutenant Salmon say *madarchod or banchod*. Then there was the noise of something falling, and I saw the patawalas running towards the door of the Court room. Soon afterwards Jareja Bhawsingji came out of Court. There was a sowar with him. The other four Bhayads came near the steps leading from the compound into the Court, and one of them said *sana galo didi, mar mario* to a patawala who however took them into Court. Jareja Bhawsingji came up to me. He was very much excited and was in tears. He said he had been abused, beaten and kicked. After a time the other Bhayads came out and told me what had occurred inside the Court. I came home with the Bhayads, and as there was no time to write out their complaint so as to send it in before office hours, I advised the five Bhayads abovenamed to go to the Political Agent and complain verbally at once. They left my bungalow with my clerk. When they returned they reported to me what they had done and said.

Rajkot, 9th Sept. 1886
H. A. WADIA.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *vs.* HINDOOS.

THE match season of the Bombay Gymkhana closed on Saturday with the return encounter with the Hindoo Cricket Club. The closeness of the finish earlier in the year when the last man in for the English team cleverly managed to pull the match of the fire, stimulated the interest in the second meeting, and it proved a well-contested match. This time the Hindoo team numbered eleven instead of sixteen as on the former occasion, and even when put on terms of numerical equality managed to give an exceedingly good account of themselves. For the first time since the Gymkhana entered upon their series of matches this year, the ground was fairly fast, and though the run getting in this respect was facilitated, the players had to contend against a very bumpy wicket, on which the balls frequently got up in hopelessly puzzling fashion. The Gymkhana won the toss and elected to go to the wickets. There they stayed nearly two hours and knocked up 124 runs, the score being generally shared between Gaddum, Holland, Wilkins and Wyer, who contributed two-thirds of the total between them. Joshi the fast bowler of the Hindoo Club bowled in fine form throughout the innings, but to Mehta, the left round arm trundler the chief honours fell, his analysis showing six wickets for 29 runs, in the course of eighteen overs. Mehta began at the Boree Bunder wicket, but was taken off, rather injudiciously it seemed, after his fifth over, and Rao, the underhand bowler of the team, took his place. Blackwell's splendid drive for six off the latter suggested his removal after his sixth over, and on the Hindoo captain reverting to the two original bowlers, who thereupon changed hands, Mehta took three wickets in the course of his first three overs. Altogether Mehta sent in twelve overs from the Pavilion end, taking six wickets at an expense of eighteen runs. More than one over, such as those with which the left arm bowler favoured Nicholson, for example, was unplayable. In batting for the Hindoos, Mehta also rendered valuable service. He went in when three wickets had fallen for 23 runs, and retired sixth wicket down with the score at 90, having knocked up 33 in excellent style. There were some hundreds of spectators around the ground, and he received an ovation for his cricketing display. No member of his side shapes so well as a bat, whilst his bowling record speaks for itself. Immediately on his departure Holland distinguished himself by taking three wickets in a single over. Dalal and Vijayakar survived the funk which this collapse indicated, and the Gymkhana scouts seemed inclined to give the Hindoos a chance to approach their own score. The fielding at this stage of the game was simply below the standard of a fourth-rate boys' school. Catches had been muffed all through the innings, overthrows had swollen the score, and now the scouts failed utterly to get hold of the ball. With all this the end came at last, thanks to Holland's bowling, and the Gymkhana at half-past-five were left the winners by 17 runs. Several of the Hindoo players had taken part in the struggle against the Poona Gymkhana a few days before, and a comparison of the scores confirms the form shown on Saturday. Their bowling is undoubtedly the most formidable that has been seen this year on the Esplanade, but they have yet a lot to learn as well as to unlearn in other departments of the game. Their fielding is capable of immense improvement, and the ill-success of such slovenly practices as that of attempting to stop the ball with the foot should bring about their own abandonment.

When play commenced soon after half-past eleven, it was evident from the tactics adopted by Major Wyer and Wilkins, who went to the wickets, that cautious batting had been enjoined. Joshi and Mehta were first put on to bowl, and the score when 20 had been put on was with two exceptions composed wholly of singles. The Gymkhana captain then smacked the left-hand bowler for four in his fifth over, and Mehta was immediately taken off. Rao went on with swift underhands, but Wyer drove him for three, Wilkins chopped him to slip and got a similar number by the aid of an overthrow, and two singles were put on in the same over. In Joshi's next over, Major Wyer was caught by the longstop with the score at 31. Wilkins did not long survive, Rao bowling him off his pad when ten runs had been added. On his departure, Blackwell and Holland were left together, and some exceptional hits were recorded. Blackwell by a fine drive straight past Rao, put six to his credit. Holland snicked the other bowler behind the wicket for five, and then got him to square leg for four. Joshi at 60 went to the Boree Bunder end, Mehta taking the Gymkhana wicket. The latter's fourth ball was a terrific break and removed Holland's leg stump. Three wickets for 67. Begbie got a single and a three, the latter including another random overthrow, when Mehta bowled him in his second over. In Mehta's succeeding over, another wicket fell, Blackwell lifting a ball into Moteevala's hands at midwicket. Four and five for 71 and 74, respectively. Gaddum and Kerr early in their association had each a narrow escape from being run out, and at 88 the latter was disposed of by a fine bailer from Joshi. Nicholson slogged Joshi to the tent for four and got a single same over, when a confusing rush for the ball at midwicket on the part of three or four of the scouts just enabled Gaddum, who had halted at the other end, to reach home. The century went up at half-past one, when Nicholson gave a chance off Joshi, which point was not lively enough to accept. With this let off, he preserved his wicket until after tiffin, when he placed one from the other bowler into Joshi's hands at point, the easiest of opportunities. Two balls later Mehta removed Vincent's off stump with a finely pitched ball. Seven and eight for 111. Gould put one of Joshi's balls to the Hindoo's tent for four. The next over Gaddum returned a delivery from Mehta to mid-on and Clowes never had a hit, a full pitch from Rao bounding from Gould's pad into the wicket. The innings closed at a quarter to 3 for 124 runs. The following was the bowling analysis of the innings:

	No. of Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Joshi	125	73	0	2
Mehta	90	29	5	6
Rao	31	19	2	2

At 3 o'clock, when the Hindoos went in, Gaddum bowled Nayak first ball. Hemraj within a ball or two gave a chance to Blackwell, but in jumping for the catch the ball passed through his hands. Holland's opening over from the Boree Bunder end was a maiden. With seven runs on Merchant was caught by Clowes at mid-on in Gaddum's third over. His successor, Ananti, hit Holland in his third over for two twos and a single. Hemraj going in for slogging despatched Holland for a couple and got Gaddum away for three. With the score at 23 Nicholson with a fine catch, for which he had to run hard, sent Ananti back to the shade. This left room for Mehta, who bats as well as bowls left-handed. It was now Hemraj's turn to give Nicholson another opportunity for distinction, but the scout misjudged the catch and it fell out of reach. He failed to stay through another over, knocking Blackwell up a high catch which was brought off with the score at 32 for four wickets. Mehta and Motiwala succeeded in raising the score slowly to 44, when Wilkins took the ball in Holland's place. Since the fall of the previous wicket twelve overs had been sent down for as many runs, play being slow in the extreme. Clowes was substituted for Gaddum, and the half century was completed after an hour's play. He bowled only for three overs when Holland resumed at the pavilion end. One or two overthrows helped the score onwards, and 70 was telegraphed after a drive by Motivala off Wilkins for 3. Major Wyer now took the ball from the Boree Bunder wicket and commenced with a maiden. The separation came from the other end, Holland clean bowling Motivala. Five wickts for 70. Joshi slogged the Gymkhana captain for a trio. Mehta gave a chance next ball near the wicket where no one happened to be on the *qui vive*. A three bye brought up 80. Joshi gave Nicholson a catch off Gaddum, who took the leather again, when Wyer retired after three overs, and in high jubilee at his partner's escape, Mehta took the ball two deliveries later to the trees and ran out five. This was his final hit, however, for after a fine stand the left-handed batsman was caught by Holland at point off the slow bowler's second over. He had made 33, and the score now stood at 90 for six wickets. Without moving his bat, Joshi snicked Holland's first delivery next over and was caught by Wyer in the slips. Rao failed to score, being taken at point, and with the last ball of the same over B. G. C's stumps were scattered. Six, seven, eight and nine wickets for 90 runs. Another stand was made after this collapse, Dalal, another left-handed bat, and Vijayakar being left together. In one of Gaddum's overs Dalal, who was hitting freely, brought up the century with a fine drive for three and by an execrable bit of fielding and an overthrow, a second three was credited off the last ball to Vijayakar. At 106 Vijayakar fell a victim to Holland's bowling, leaving the Gymkhana victors by 17 runs. The bowling analysis gives the following result:—

	No. of Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Gaddum	99	46	4	4
Holland	112	34	5	6
Wilkins	30	6	3	0
Clowes	15	5	1	0
Wyer..............	12	4	1	0

The following is the full score:—

HINDOO CRICKET CLUB.

H. S. Nayak, b Gaddum	0
M. T. Merchant, c Clowes, b Gaddum	1
Jayaram Hemraj, c Blackwell, b Holland	16
A. N. Ananti, c Nicholson, b Gaddum	11
D. J. Mehta, c Holland, b Gaddum	33
S. D. Motivala, b Holland	15
B. J. Joshi, c Wyer, b Holland	5
R. M. Vijayakar, b Holland	4
B. K. Rao, c Wilkins, b Holland	0
B. G. C., b Holland	0
L. M. Dalal, not out	12
Byes 8, Leg byes 2	10
Total	107

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr. M. R. Wyer, c B. G. C., b Joshi..................	18
Mr. A. D Wilkins, b Rao..............................	19
Mr. W. Holland, b Mehta	21
Mr. G. F. Blackwell, c Motiwala, b Mehta............	10
Mr. J. A. Begbie, b Mehta.............................	4
Mr. F. D. Gaddum, c Joshi, b Mehta	23
Mr. H. A. Kerr, b Joshi	6
Mr. E. F. Nicholson, c Joshi, b Mehta	12
Mr. W. T. Vincent, b Mehta............................	0
Mr. A. P. Gould, b Rao	8
Mr. H. Clowes, not out.................................	0
Byes 1, Leg byes 2...................................	3
Total	124

DEATH OF THE DUC DECAZES.

THE death is announced of Louis Charles Elie Amanieu, Duc Decazes, who was born on May 19, 1819, his father being a well-known French statesman. Entering the diplomatic service of his country, the Duc Decazes was sent as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to Madrid and Lisbon, but when the revolution of 1848 occurred, the Marquis Decazes, as he was then styled, retired from public life. Subsequently he was elected a member of the Conseil Général of the Gironde, and in 1869, at the elections for the Corps Législatif, he contested the fourth circonscription of that department, but was defeated by the Government candidate, M. Chaix d'Est-Ange, jun. After the fall of the Empire he was more successful, for, renewing his candidature at the general election of Feb. 1871, he was returned to the National Assembly by the department of the Gironde, polling upwards of 100,000 votes. As one of the leading members of the Right Centre he has since taken a prominent part in the deliberations of the Assembly. He resisted all the attacks made by the monarchists on the Government of M. Thiers, and after the triumph of his friends he was sent as Ambassador to the Court of St. James's in Sept. 1873. Two months afterwards he was recalled from London, and entrusted with the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, which he held in several cabinets, in spite of the modifications which the policy of the Government from time to time underwent. At the elections of Feb.-March, 1876, his candidature at Villefranche (Aveyron) was unsuccessful, but he gained a seat in the Assembly, though not without difficulty, for the 8th arrondissement of Paris. On the opening of the session in April that year, the Duc Decazes took occasion to declare his profound respect for the laws which had organised the Government of the Public and the powers of its illustrious President. He and all his colleagues in the Jules-Simon Cabinet sent in their resignations, May 16, 1877, but Marshal MacMahon declined to accept that of the Duc Decazes, who consequently continued to be Foreign Minister in the Broglie-Fourtou Cabinet. At the elections of Oct. 14, 1877, he was returned to the Assembly by the circonscription of Puget-Thèniers (Alpes-Maritimes). He resigned the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, Oct. 30, 1877. The Duc Decazes is a Commander of the Legion of Honour, has been decorated with the Grand Cross of the Order of Isabella the Catholic, and is honorary chamberlain to the King of Denmark.

CATHOLIC CHURCHES AT POONA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the letter of "A Catholic," published in your issue of the 11th instant, kindly allow me a corner in your widely read journal to correct the misleading statements regarding the origin of the church of N. S. da Conceicao at Poona, which, if allowed to remain unrefuted, would certainly leave a wrong impression on the minds of those who are unacquainted with the history of that church. There have, in fact, been two Catholic churches in Poona, which I will distinguish as the *old* and the *new* church. The history of the *old* church, which stood about 100 yards off from the site of the present (*new*) edifice is very little known to the present generation; neither could anything be traced about it among the existing records of the Parish; but it is popularly believed here that the origin of that church was in a great measure due to the influence of General Vas and Major Pinto with the Peishwa, in whose army they were both employed; and also to a fortunate incident, with the results of which the Peishwa was so much pleased that he granted a more extensive site for the church, and an allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem for the maintenance of the priest, which allowance has been continued by the British Government to the present day. The incident referred to is something like this: One year, it is said, there was a great drought, and the crops around about Poona were withering for want of rain. The Catholics, at the desire of the Peishwa, had prayers offered in their chapel, and an abundant fall of rain at the conclusion of the divine service was the result. The correctness of this, of course, I do not pretend to vouch for, but I give it as a popular belief prevailing amongst the Roman Catholic community here. Be that however as it may, it is not the *old* but the present *new* church that is in question between us and your correspondent; I do not suppose that he wants to lay claim to a thing that has long since ceased to exist and the ownership of which cannot be proved by documentary evidence.

The present Church of N. S. da Conceicao, with which alone your correspondent ought to be concerned, was built in 1852-53 by subscriptions raised solely among the Goanese community, and this fact is proved by a list of subscriptions preserved among the records of the church. "A Catholic" says that there were very few Goanese then; certainly the number of the Goanese then was not so large as at present, but most of those "very few" were Government contractors and well-to-do people, a fact which is proved conclusively by the amount of subscriptions each contributed towards the building fund.

It is perhaps not generally known that the Goanese contractors had made it a rule among themselves to give a certain percentage of their profits to the church, which at times amounted to a considerable sum. Had it not been for these supplementary donations it would have been long before a building like the present church could have been raised by a single subscription. Having now laid these fact, before the public, I now challenge "A Catholic" to mention the names of the East Indian who, he would have the public believe, contributed towards the building fund?

Even supposing, for argument's sake, that some half-a-dozen East Indians did contribute towards the building fund, does it then follow that the church belongs to them? If we were to act on this principle, then I think the Goanese could lay a better claim to the ownership of St. Xavier' College at Bombay, St. Vincent's School at Poona and the Roman Catholic churches at Kurrachee, Bhosawul and Igutpuri, to all of which a large number of them have liberally contributed, and some have even rendered personal aid to the advancement of some of them, as, for instance, the St. Vincent's School at Poona; but I suppose the Jesuit Fathers would be the last to acknowledge, much less to admit, the validity of their claim on such grounds.

I do not, for obvious reasons, wish to enter into a controversy with your correspondent as regards his other statements, which are, to say the least, equally groundless.—I have, &c.,

Poona, Sept. 17.
A.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Sept. 18.—The barometer has risen everywhere; rather quickly in the North-West and parts of Central India. Small local depressions still exist over the Punjab, Behar, and south-west of Bengal. Winds unchanged, and, except at Kurrachee, are everywhere light. The skies are quite clear in the Upper Provinces, but Rajputana is particularly clouded. A large portion of the Central Indian Plateau and the Peninsula is still thickly clouded, and it is showery in Bengal and Assam. Several showers have also fallen in some of the Bombay Presidency stations and in Diamond Island. None elsewhere. The temperature is still highest in the Punjab. Rainfall to-day:—Diamond Island and Saugor Island, over 2 inches; Silchar, Nowgong, Darjeeling, and Surat, 1 inch or over. Previously:—Dinagepore, Gauhati, and Jaunpore, 1 to 2 inches.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. cts.	Esplanade. In.	Esplanade. cts.	Colaba In.	Colaba cts.
Previously registered	87	49	94	27	89	83	93	89
Sept. 18, Saturday..	0	11	......		0	8	......	
„ 19 Sunday....	0	37	0	64	0	70	0	2
Total.....	87	97	94	91	90	61	93	91
Corresponding date last year	66	65	64	74	63	17	60	38

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE ALLEGED ASSAULT BY A POLITICAL OFFICER.

How strange that a certain class of Englishmen forget their national sense of fairness, courtesy, and good-breeding when they come to reside in this country? The hot climate of this country, without doubt, affects their tempers, and in consequence of this ebullition of temper the good name of the British Government suffers. Cannot the Government take serious steps to remedy this? We do not for a moment mean to insinuate that the British Government allow such instances to pass unnoticed, but the misdoers are screened off from condign punsihment on some pretext or other. It is true, also, that the sensible and worthy members of the European community look at this misconduct on the part of their short-sighted countrymen with disgust and pain, but the voice of these well-meaning gentlemen is invariably lost in the powerfully expressed cry of the rest.—*Kaiser-i-Hind*.

COUNT GUBERNATIS ON ENGLISHMEN IN INDIA.

Count Gubernatis' ideas as expressed in his interesting letters to the *Bombay Gazette* show clearly how the manners of Europeans residing in India strikes a foreigner. We recommend every English official, be he civil or military, to carefully weigh the Count's words. That there does not exist friendliness between Europeans and natives is no fault of the natives. It is characteristic of the natives that if you bend to them an inch they will bend to you a yard. When Europeans first leave their country to come to India they do not come with any bad intentions. The fault lies in their not studying the country well.—*Kaiser-i-Hind*.

THE NEW MEMBER OF THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

The *Guzerati* is very pronounced in its opinion on the retirement of Mr. Peile from Bombay. It says:—Now we have two members in the Supreme Council from Bombay, we hope the interests of this Presidency will be better represented. We trust that the Hon. Mr. Peile will, as a Member of Council, do nothing to secure for himself the ill-will of the whole of India, as he has managed to do in connection with Bombay. When Mr. Peile was appointed to the Bombay Council in supersession to the just claims of Mr. Gonne, we had expressed our approval of the appointment, as we expected great things of the new member, who had done some good in Kattywar. Unfortunately, however, his repeated public acts have entirely alienated him from the Bombay public.

THE PROGRESS OF THE PARSEES.

GIVING a retrospect of the past Parsee year, the *Rast Goftar* says:—The stream of Parsee charity in the year under review though not flowing broadly has not ceased to flow altogether. The charities during the twelve months amounts to over 1½ lakhs. Leaving aside the fire-temples and towers of silence, the Parsees have endowed three useful institutions,—the Allbless Leper Home, the Sorabjee Bengali School and the princely Cama Hospital. In education the Parsees have kept abreast of the other communities. There has been an increase of 14 Parsees doctors (of whom one has obtained the M. D. degree), 2 solicitors, 1 engineer, 13 graduates and 115 under-graduates. One hundred and fifty Parsees have passed the matriculation examination this year, and out of the number three are Parsee ladies. Eleven Parsees have carried away University prizes, and two out of these have obtained gold medals. Six Parsees have obtained diplomas in England. In point of securing high posts, the Parsees this year have been equally fortunate. Five Parsees have been appointed professors and lecturers in the colleges: of these the appointment of Dr. Parakh in the Grant Medical College and Mr. R. D. Settna as Law Professor are noteworthy. Two Parsees have been appointed executive engineers in the important districts of Sholapur and Ahmednagar. The two highest posts in the Income-Tax department are enjoyed by Parsees. Three have been appointed Civil Surgeons. A Parsee has been appointed factory inspector, and a member of the same community holds the appointment of Oriental Translator.

THE M. B. DEGREE.

OUR readers will remember that some time ago the students of the Grant Medical College sent in a representation to the local University urging upon that body the necessity of changing the L. M. and S. degree into the M. B. degree. The desire for change probably rests on the ground that a medical practitioner who has taken the M. B. degree is considered by some a more efficient practitioner than one without it, and hence the desire for change; we think, therefore, the sooner the change is made, the better for all parties. For even medical men are agreed that the local University is not less exacting than British Universities in regard to professional medical requirements, and the Senate therefore is bound to remove this cause of complaint. For ourselves we believe that the possession of a degree only indicates the possession of a certain amount of liberal education, medical or otherwise, and success in life does principally depend upon one's own experience and intellectual abilities, and this test must always be the measure of one's rise in any profession he may choose to follow. However, the desired change in the degree will remove all collateral causes of complaint, and we would heartily support the prayer of the memorialists—*Native Opinion*.

THE SHASTRIS AND THE GOVERNOR.

The Shastris and Sirdars of Poona, presumably those who sympathised with the Madhavbag meeting, have had an interview with H. E. the Governor on the subject of Hindu reform. If the report of the conversation is to be believed as correct, the very first point which the Shastris sought to impress on Lord Reay was that the Hindu marriage question is "not one to be decided by a majority—the majority may be ignorant of the Hindu religion as it generally is," and Lord Reay upheld the right of the minority. This is an important admission, and we congratulate on it the Madhavbag confreres of the Poona Shastris and Sirdars and their vociferous friends of various grades of orthodoxy and scepticism in the press who have been boasting of their majority, the crushing majority of Banias and Bhatias, Shravaks and Jains who made the late meeting such a "success" against the downcast Mr. Telang and his forty-seven supporters! The next point was the marriageable age of girls which the Shastris fix at 12 as the maximum and their opponents regard it as minimum. Divan Bahadur Raghunathrao is ready to prove that such early marriage is illegal according to the Shastras; here is then a good opportunity of discussing the question fairly, and Lord Reay seems to challenge the Shastris to it. The last subject on which the deputation spoke to the Governor was the most amusing, for it was "the increase of the liquor shops in Poona." "This is daily increasing and many a man is irresistibly drawn into it." We can hardly believe the report. Not that the spread of drinking in Poona is a secret, and that too among classes in whom the Shastris and Sirdars are socially interested. What is wonderful is that they should recognise it before the Governor, and ask him to interpose almost in the same breath in which they sympathise with the Madhavbag leaders in their deprecation of legislative interference with the custom of infant marriage! Of the two evil,—drunkenness and injurious marriage customs—if the cure of any must come from within it is the former, because it is entirely the individual's own concern, and if State help can be fairly invoked it should be to put down the latter, because individuals here are powerless, but the Shastris of Poona and the leaders of the Hindus in Bombay exactly reverse the position and appeal to the Governor to act on it. Verily the humble forty-seven hissed down at Madhavbag and treated to jibes and satires by charlatan pens are amply vindicated, and those among them who were for legislation not the least. The call for religious reform so much ridiculed at present but implied in the confession of their own importance by their Shastris is not a little significant. Altogether this Poona edition of the Madhavbag proceedings reinforces beyond expectation the lesson of the latter on which we have dwelt elsewhere at length.—*Sabodha Patrika*.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—The facility with which this Oil is digested is one of its peculiar characteristics. Dr. Edgar Sheppard, Professor of Psychological Medicine, King's College, writes:—"Dr. Sheppard has made extensive use of Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil, and has great pleasure in testifying to its superiority over every other preparation to be met with in this country. It has the rare excellence of being well borne and assimilated by stomachs which reject the ordinary Oils." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., [illegible] High Holborn, London.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 18.

Owing to it being the Parsee New Year day, the Market was closed.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamship Brynglas, 1,503 tons, Captain H. Bithell, sailed on Saturday last for Messina with a general cargo.

The steamship Dunedin, 1,418 tons, Captain J. P. Gunning, arrived in harbour on the 18th inst., from Cardiff, August 21st, with a cargo of 2,421 tons coal. the vessel is consigned to Messrs. J. Mackintosh and Co.

The Brig Rosario, 278 tons, Captain W. Evans, arrived in harbour on the 17th inst., from Mauritus, August 20, with a cargo of 5,592 bags sugar. The Vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamship Ethiopia, 1,314 tons, Captain A. J. Windebank, arrived in harbour on the 18th inst., from Coasts and Calcutta, August 23rd, with a general cargo and the following passengers :— Mr. L. M. C. Lob, Mr. Cooverji Arderseer, wife, and two children and servant and 12 deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamship Verona, 1,865 tons, Captain M. de Home sailed on Saturday last for China and Australia with Her Majesty's mails a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Sydney—Surgn. D. Ponk, Mr. and Mrs. J. Jone, Messrs. A. Arbuthnot, J. Smith and J. Cox. For Shanghai—Dr. Deane and Dr. Gandevia. For Hongkong—Messrs. Mak Hoi Ching, Mak Hai Son. For Singapore—Mr. H. Abdulah Rahim, and five native ladies and gentlemen. For Colombo—Lieut.-Colonel Wardrop, Mr. and Mrs. Macnaughton, Captain, Hillas, Messrs. A. Woodward and J. Evans.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

18th September.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S Cascapedia	1924	W. A. Fraser ..	A	K., Nixon & Co.
„ Clyde	2244	......	B	P. & O. Co.
„ Verona	1862	......	D	P. & O. Co.
„ Clan Fraser.	..	......	...	F., Muir & Co.
„ Yesso	..	......	F.	F. Muir and Co.
„ Clan Macdonald ..	1796	W. Millar	G	F., Muir & Co.
„ Bryan Glass	1583	H. Bethell	H J	Beyts, Craig & Co.
„ Ross Shire..	1362	W. Hewet	L	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Dragoman..	1839	J. B. Rose	M	K., Nixon & Co.
„ Inchlonga ..	1998	M. F. Moss	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
17	Rosario (s)........	Evans	Mauritius, Aug. 20.
18	Ethiopia (s)	Windebank.	Calcutta, Aug. 23.
	Dunedin (s)	Cumming ..	Cardiff Aug. 21.
	Valetta	Henderson..	Mauritius, Aug. 28.
	Kepla (s).........	Beagle	M. Bourough.
	Inchomornish (s).	Prentice	Liverpool, Aug. 17.
	Kerby Hall (s)....	British	Liverpool, Aug. 21.
	Knight of St. Patrick (s)	Jones	Rangoon, Sept. 5.
19	Persia (s)	Hutchinson..	Kurrachee, Sept. 17.
	Futteh Issilam ..	....	Mozambique, Aug31

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
18	Rosshire (s)	Hewal	Havre.
	Yesso (s)...........	Brotherton..	Kurrachee.
	Carl Both	Stoll	Mauritius, &c.
	A. Rahaman......	Nacoda	Cochin
	Brynglas (s)	Bethell	Messina.
	Verona (s)	Home	China.

The steamer Ethiopia began to load on Saturday last for Calcutta and Coast.

CALCUTTA.

Sept. ARRIVAL.

14 Janet Cowan ....Hunter.....Liverpool, May 22.

DEPARTURE.

Sept. 14.—Steamer Arro.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
13	Nowshera (s)......	......	Bombay.
15	Cuina (s)...........	......	Negapatam.
	Nevasa (s)	......	Bombay.
	Scindia (s)..........	......	Bombay-
16	Goa (s	......	Calcutta.
	Kilwa (s)	......	Bombay.
	Asia (s)	......	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
13	Duke of Argyll (s)	......	London.
	Umballa (s)........	......	Bombay.
	Nepaul (s)..........	......	Calcutta.
14	Waroonga (s)	......	London.
	Madras (s)...........	......	Rangoon.
15	Venetia (s)	......	Rangoon.
	Booldana (s)......	......	Rangoon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—September 18.

For London.

Clyde s—22 cwts fishmaws, J Peerbhoy; 1,000 cwt joari Khandesh, A Blascheek and Co; 61 cwts gum, N Damji; 3,550 cwts Barley, A Blascheek and Co; 115 cwts gum, L Ramji.

For Liverpool.

Cascapedia s—27 cwts goat-hair, and 10 bales Wool, E Gangji and Co; 60 bales cotton, J K Kushidus.

Clan Macdonald s—800 cwts wheat, G Kessowji; 300 cwts massoon ghatty, A Blascheek and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Clan Fraser s—13,000 cwt wheat, Lyon and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, D Sassoon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—September 17.

Street, Surg., Bo. I. M. D., on duty, from Deesa.

Attree, Capt., Md. Sappers and Minners, on duty, from Bangalore.

Cherry, Col., Mad., 4th L. Cav., on leave, from Kamptee.

Cherry, Col., Md., 1st N. Lancers, on leave, from Bangalore.

September 18.

Walter, Lt. Bo., 19th B. I., on duty.

DEPARTURES.—September 19.

Walter, Lt., Bo., 19th B. I., on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS,

By Major F. S. Hore, Offg. Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 20th September, 1886.

All who wish tent accommodation for the Central Rifle Meeting are to send their names at once to Head Quarters.

It is requested that only those practising for Central Meeting will make use of the Colaba Range, as the application was made for the purpose of carrying on team practice.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 17th September, 1886.

With the concurrence of Government, the C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Surg J B Eaton, MB, offg Asst Civil Surg, Poona, to officiate as Staff Surg, Poona, in addition to his own duties, vice Surg Bull, who reverts to his substantive appointment in the 1st Lancers on departure of that Regt from Poona.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

6th Bo Cavy (Jacob-ka-Risala)—Lieut C F Grantham, Squadron Officer and offg 4th Squadron Comdr to be Squadron Officer and Adjt, vice Capt Gavin who vacates the appointment on promotion.

16th Bo I—Lieut P H Saulez, Wing Officer and Qr-mr, to be Wing Officer and Adjt, with effect from the 10th inst, vice Capt Seymour, who vacates the appointment on promotion.

19th Bo I—Lieut A E Aitkin, Wing Officer and offg Qr-mr, to be Wing Officer and Adjt, vice Capt Philipps, who vocates the appointment on promotion.

27th Bo L I—Lieut C H C Hyman, Wing Officer and offg Qr-mr to be Wing Officer and Qr-mr, vice Lieut Yate, who has resigned the appointment.

Lieut M T Tighe, offg Wing Officer, 30th Bo I, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation.

30th Bo I—Lieut C W Jacob, Wing Officer and offg Adjt, to be Wing Officer and Adjt.

With reference to G G O, No 430, of the 15th inst, is notified that the undermentioned officer has been seconded under the terms of Article 277, Pay Code, Vol I :—

Lieut H R F Anderson, Staff Corps (sub-Asst Commissary Genl 2nd Class, on probation) Wing Officer 26th Bo I.

Lieut P A Smurthwaite, offg Wing Officer, 3rd Bo I, is attached to the 16th Bo I for duty (as a temporary measure) until further orders.

Referring to G O C, No 390, of 6th August last, it is notified for information that No 2-1 Eastern Divn, R A, due at Bombay from England on the 18th Nov next, will proceed to Rawal Pindi instead of remaining to Bombay and No. 8-1 London Divn, R A, will be moved from Tonghoo to Bombay during the ensuing trooping season.

The following movement of troops belonging to this Presidency will take place in addition to those detailed in G O C, No 390, of 6th August last :—

No 1 Mountain Baty—(Native)—From Burmah to Poona, end of cold weather 1886-87.

1st Bo Lancers—From Poona to Burma, in Oct 1886. *

1st Bo I—(Grenadiers)—From Burma to Ahmednagar, date will be notified hereafter.

27th Bo I—(1st Beloochees)—From Hyderabad to Burma, in Oct 1886.

7th Bo In—(Depot)—From Ahmednagar to Malegaon, date hereafter.

* It is hoped that this Regiment will return to Poona at the end of the cold season 1886-87.

The undermentioned officers of the medl staff are appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H M's troopship as stated against their names :—Bde Surg R W Berkeley, Surg Major J R Rahilly, Surg E North and Surg J Hickman, Bengal Presidency, on troopship Euphrates, sailing on the 16th Oct 1886.

Surg Major J Hoystead, Surg Major C S L Bushe, and Surg A P O'Conner, Bengal Presidency, on troopship Serapis, sailing on the 30th Oct 1886.

Bde Surg J Jameson, Surg Major P L Kilroy, Surg H J R Moberly, Madras Presidency, and F J Lambkin, Bengal Presidency, on troopship Crocodile, sailing on the 13th Nov 1886.

Bgde Surg J Mackenzie, Madras Presidency, Surg Major J R Murray and Surg O'Todd, Bengal Presidency, on troopship Jumna, sailing on the 20 Nov 1886.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in the following languages, viz :—Arabic—Higher Standard—Lieut H Parkin, 2nd Bo I Persian—Lower Standard—Major J H Banks, 7th Dragoon Guards; Lieut C M Crawford, S C.

H E the C-in-C in India has been pleased to grant the undermentioned officer leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

2nd N I Regt—Capt C E W Wood, for 12 months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer and Medical Warrant Officer have leave of absence :—

22nd Bo I—Lieut W G Heatherell (Staff Corps) to Bombay from 14th Sept to 13th Jan 1887 to study the native languages.

Subordidate Medl Dept—Asst Apothecary N D'Slya, to Bombay for 90 days from 11th June 1886, on medl certificate under the Rules of 1875.

The leave granted to Capt R C G Mayne 29th Bo Inf in G O C, No 272 of 1886 is cancelled.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

OUR EYES.—Sight scientifically treated, and Spectacles and Eye-Glasses made to suit each individual case.

Residents of Bombay and Suburbs, who are unable to visit me, can be attended to personally at their own addresses, *without any extra charges*, between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. daily. Appointments must be made the day previous.

Mofussil Residents to get properly suited should obtain my new Sight Test. Price 2 annas.

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN, BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
P.C.G.M.S.I., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
No. 23, Meadow-street, BOMBAY. | No. 1, Mango Lane, CALCUTTA.

AS IMPORTERS OF
PIANOFORTES,

WE HAVE JUDGED it best to find two thoroughly competent and reliable manufacturers, one English and one German, and to stick to them. We do not say for a moment that no other maker is capable of turning out equally good work, but we have satisfied ourselves that the work of these is sound and excellent, and so with the help of the mutual adulation ticket we get along harmoniously. It is an arrangement which commends itself to us in many ways: by focusing our very considerable orders in this way, we secure the position of very firm buyers, and both expect and receive considerations which place us well in front of competition. Again, it is a decided satisfaction to confine one's dealings to a class of goods, which we know will reflect credit upon our recommendation, and content buyers. In the case of the renowned Stuttgart manufacturers, SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, when we see the public affectionately cautioned not to mistake them for an obscure opposition Schiedmayer, without any SOEHNE (as if there was the faintest chance of their doing so), we feel that our acknowledgments are due for the gratis advertisement, and are all the better satisfied with our German choice.

As a matter of fact SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS have been favorites with the Indian public for the last THIRTY years, that is to say, long before any struggling beginner had devised the expedient of trying to benefit by the fact, by puffing his wares under a name which sounds a good deal like the original, and may possibly deceive the unwary.

MARKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SASSOON INSTITUTE.

NEW BOOKS.

A. 78-14 Photography for Amateurs—T. C. Hepworth.
249-15 Richard Steele—A. Dobson.
159-10 Denizens of the Jungles—R. A. Sterndale.
B. 65-15 A Northern Lily—J. Harrison.
65-16 My friend Jim—W. E. Norris.
65-17 The Mayor of Casterbridge—T. Hardy.
65-18 Unvarnished Tales—W. Mackay.
65-19 Taken to Heart—Hon. F. Plunkett.
65-20 A Door of Hope—J. T. Stoddart.
65-21 Lady Valworth's Diamonds.
65-22 The Thumb Stroke—F. Du Boisgobey.
D. 5-6 The Horse—Geo. S. Heatley, M. R. C. V. S.
5-7 The Dog Do
Berkley Memorial.
A. 75-23 Turning and Mechanical Manipulation, Vol. 5th, J. J. Holtzapffel.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DOYLE—September 14, the wife of E. J. Doyle, Esq. Station Master, Kasara, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MASTERS—September 12, at Sehore, Central India, the wife of Captain E S Masters, Bhopal Battalion, of a son.

SCOTT—September 9, at Borghat, Nowgong, Assam, the wife of Alexander Scott, Engineer, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

RYAN—BURNS—September 11, at St. Andrew's Church, Lahore, by the Rev A R Macduff, Augustin Frank Ryan, Superintendent, Postal Department, to Agnes Lissette Burns eldest daughter of H Burns, Esquire, North Western Railway.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1886.

The resolution of the Government of Bombay on Technical Education which we publish to-day has been a long time in coming; but people will forget the delay that there has been in producing it when they recognize the care with which it has been drawn up, and the evidences that it gives of ripe judgment upon the questions which invited consideration by the Government. The resolution will be disappointing only to those who have looked for a sudden and spontaneous creation of a vast scheme of technical instruction, which would enlist whole armies of native crafstmen and would call into existence new industries and new sources of wealth. But, as we showed a few days ago, large expectations of that kind were doomed to disappointment, and the scheme as embodied in the resolution is as modest as all careful estimates of the possibilities of the case made it seem certain that it must be. The special circumstances of India, and chiefly the circumstance that this is essentially an agricultural country, would have borne down any attempt to introduce on a large scale in this Presidency the mechanism of technical instruction which has proved suitable amongst the industrial nations of Europe. And besides, as the resolution appropriatety points out, technical education cannot create manufactures; it forms merely an adjunct of the general education for the supply of skilled labour. "Technical schools create a directive power; but the power must find at hand a sphere in which it is to be exercised." Without capital this sphere would be closed, no matter how many native artizans were willing to enter it, and no matter how great the skill that they had acquired. It is this fact doubtless which has weighed with the Government in laying out its scheme on so modest a plan. A technological institute has no place in their scheme, and they decline for the present to take up special industrial schools. But their project, so far as it goes, is complete and systematic; it is the beginning of a larger enterprise which may be developed gradually and with due regard to the resources hereafter at their disposal and to the dimensions of the sphere, to use their own phrase, within which the newly-fostered technical power of the country can operate. And the resolution is not a merely academic survey of the subject. The Government have recognized that in this matter the local public need guidance, and that the beginning must be made from above, and so they do not content themselves with laying down certain principles and leaving the advocates of technical instruction to carry them out. The scheme is complete in itself, and for the most part it could be given effect to to-morrow. One of the peculiar merits of the resolution is that it is meant for immediate operation. The day of inquiry, it is true, has not closed. The Government think that there should be careful enquiry through local committees to ascertain local and special wants, and to provide for those wants practically as they arise. It is to be presumed that the Government will regard the instigation of such committees to inquiry and work as a duty incumbent upon themselves. There is no part of the project which can be deemed automatic, and this least of all, especially outside the Presidency city.

The Government give prompt and practical recognition to the fact that the technical knowledge of most concern in India is the knowledge of agriculture. They at once give to the College of Science at Poona the status of a central institution for higher agricultural teaching. To this a number of local classes and schools, to be watched over by committees of influential agriculturists and others, will serve as feeders. Here we should have a decidedly experimental enterprise, and one which it might be most difficult to promote in the districts most in need of it. In a good many districts, for instance, it would be extremely difficult to find the "influential agriculturists" who are to "foster the agricultural side of the High Schools," and the expression almost seems at first sight as though it had been written with a zemindar class in view. However, there is the Ahmedabad district, with a tolerably well-to-do class of resident proprietors, and it is suggested that the first experiment might be tried there. In the matter of art education, the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art is to fill a place corresponding to that assigned to the Poona College of Science in agricultural education. The Government accept fortwith a scheme devised by Mr. Griffiths some time ago, for the revival of certain Indian art industries by means of ateliers attached to the school, in which native craftsmen of special skill shall carry on their work and teach their craft to students of the school. Meantime something may be looked for from the increased grants—small though they still are—for encouraging elementary drawing in secondary schools. As regards technical education for mechanical industries, the Government find that a Technological Institute would be too ambitious at present, and that the main object must be to make science teaching at our colleges more perfect than it now is. Yet although they disclaim the more ambitious enterprise they leave room for operations by no means unimportant. If we cannot bring the higher technical education of Europe to India it will be better that the Indian student, when he has completed a thorough scientific course here, should profit by this higher education in Europe itself. The Government proposal seems to contemplate a kind of travelling fellowship for young men of high scientific attainments, and something of the same kind, though presumably with a less liberal allowance, for foreman and mill managers. They offer to assist in the latter project, which, however, would seem to be more dependent upon the initiative of mill-owners than upon Government contributions.

But though there is to be no Technological Institute in Bombay there is to be a Technical School on a large scale, which may have considerable influence upon the future of local industries. It is to be located as near the mills and railway workshops as may be. The Elphinstone College, when the Government have quite made up their minds that the site of the college must be changed, would do admirably. But it is not proposed to make it a professional school. That is to say, its function will be not to turn out trained workmen, but youths whose education has prepared them for becoming skilled workmen to whatever industry they may apply themselves. The principle set forth in the resolution is sound and politic. "The object should not be lost sight of to make this institution a training school for managers and foremen of other industries as well as of those now in existence. The institution must not lose its disciplinary character, or its adaptability to industries in general." Having thus clearly defined the character of the school, the Government proceed to sketch out a plan for its management. It is to be an aided institution, under the management of a Board upon which the Government, the Municipality, the Railway companies, and all the leading local industries will be represented. The Ripon Memorial Fund, though it has not reached the dimensions which it was hoped it would attain, will form the financial nucleus of the undertaking. The suggestion has been made that before the school is opened an industrial exhibition might be held in Bombay. This would give a useful demonstration of the condition of our local industries, and would be fruitful of suggestions to the organizers of the school as to the lines on which their work should be directed. Outside of Bombay it is proposed to reorganize and extend scientific teaching in the High School, to make it more thorough and practical, and to fit it for testing who are the boys who can best be sent to science and arts colleges. Public lectures on local industries have been given with good result in England where they are held to be an essential part of any large scheme for promoting tehnical education. It is proposed to introduce them here, under the auspices of the Education Department, and the experiment, though it must necessarily be carried out on a limited scale, will be watched with interest. This, indeed, may be said of the whole scheme, which appears to have been conceived in a sober and practical spirit, and with no desire to aim at impossible things. Its success will in a very great measure depend upon the amount of co-operation which the Government receive from the leading men in each centre of industry, and art, and manufacture. If this is assured, there is nothing in the scheme the attainment of which is beyond reasonable expectation.

* * *

The Bukr-Eed has not passed by without commotion between Mussulmans and Hindus in Western India any more than it has in the Punjab and the North-West. It is an old story wherever it is told, and the quarrel at Vishnagar, in the Baroda territory, differs in little from similar quarrels which have to be described every year, and of which we shall not hear the last until the Hindu lamb and the Mussulman lion lie down together. At Vishnagar the remarkable thing is the abject terror of a Hindu population in the presence of an infinitesimally small number of Mahomedans. There are forty thousand inhabitants in the town, of whom, we are told, though it is hard to believe it in connection with the rest of the story, only about seven hundred are Mussulmans, two hundred of these being the Gaekwar's sepoys, who are armed with swords. On the Eed day a wagri from a neighbouring village brought two goats into the town for sale A Hindu sowcar, prompted thereto by his conviction against the taking of animal life, bought the goats, and sent them to the Pinjrapole. Soon after this the Mussulman procession entered the town, with the police sepoys at their head. On reaching the Borah quarter the sepoys stopped the procession and demanded the two goats for sacrifice. As the request was refused the procession rushed to the Pinjrapole, took possession of the place, slaughtered the goats, and threw some of the flesh on the sowcar's premises, an affront which excited the indignation of the whole Hindu community. The Hindus, though they allowed themselves to be at the mercy of a handful of their enemies, have since had their revenge—just the sort of revenge that their co-religionists had in another Baroda town under similar circumstances a year or two since. They closed the shops and stopped supplies, a measure from which the Mussulmans, who are less careful to provide beyond the wants of the day than their Hindu neighbours, have suffered much inconvenience. The sepoys, nevertheless, breathe out threatenings against them, and as the official in charge of them is a Hindu, with no authority over them, the Vishnagar people are in mortal terror. A deputation has gone to Baroda, to see what protection the terrified forty thousand can get against the truculent seven hundred. What protection, indeed, can be given to forty thousand sheep, short of the shepherd calling off the dogs who cruelly cut capers at their heels

* * *

The record of the work done under the auspices of Lady Dufferin's Fund in the North-West Provinces during the past nine months gives an admirable illustration of the energy with which the Provincial lady Presidents are co-operating with the Countess of Dufferin for the success of the Fund. In the North-West Provinces Lady Lyall has taken the work in hand with much devotion, and with a happy capacity for enlisting sympathy and help which has done very good service to the cause. The most striking tokens of the good work are to be seen at Agra, at Allahabad, and at Lucknow. At Agra the Female Medical School is developing into a hospital and dispensary, which will do its part in directly relieving suffering, and will give large opportunities for clinical instruction. The building will be begun as soon as the weather is favourable, the architect having already thirty-three thousand rupees to work with. An admirable device has been introduced in the form of private wards subscribed for respectively by the districts of Aligarh and Etavah, and by the Bar of Agra. This is an idea which may be advantageously made use of by districts and professions elsewhere. An American lady has been put in charge of the school and hospital, to which sixty students are already attached. At Allahabad a women's hospital is now in good working order, one feature of the committee's work there being the collection of twenty-rupee subscriptions for the maintenance of single cots for the year. Lucknow is well abreast of the two other cities. There a munificent Mahomedan gentleman has given fifteen thousand rupees for a women's hospital; the Municipality are paying a monthly grant of two hundred rupees, and private charity is liberally augmenting the fund. The sympathy of the public in the North-West has evidently been enlisted in the good work; it will be greater when the sixty medical women at Agra who are preparing for the work of mercy amongst the women of India have become scattered over the country, and each becomes a working witness to the people of the beneficence of the enterprise which opened the medical career to them.

THE NEW MAIL CONTRACT.

The P. and O. Company have received a telegram stating, that under the new contract the mails will be carried *viâ* the Suez Canal, leaving London on Friday night and arriving at Bombay at noon on Monday, or one day earlier than at present. The speed will be 12½ knots from Brindisi. The Homeward mails will leave Bombay on the same day as at present, *viz.*, Friday, at 5 p.m.

MEDICAL STORES FOR BURMA.

The equipments of the British Field Hospital No. 20, for 75 beds, is expected to be ready for delivery at the Prince's Dock at about 2 p.m. to-morrow. These equipments consist of medicines, surgical instruments and appliances, medical comforts, tents, cooking utensils, camp furniture, bedding, and miscellanies, such asbooks, forms, and so on. A large proportion of these supplies are prepared or selected with a view to giving effect to the recommendations of a Committee which was called upon to report upon older arrangements, especially with the object of reducing weight without diminishing efficiency. Even as it is, the demand for transport will severely test the capabilities of the responsible department at Rangoon and beyond. Similar equipment had to be furnished for the Native Field Hospital a day earlier. The Committee referred to was ordered to assemble towards the end of February 1884, and the proceedings appeared about a twelvemonth afterwards. It is surprising how valuable the results of thoughtful observations may become when such apparently simple measures as the substitution of tins for bottles reduce weight and increases the safety of contents so obviously as in many instances noticed during these preparations. Bottles are found to add from 100 to 200 per cent. to the weight of the contents, whilst japanned canisters are said to add only from 10 to 20 per cent. The same remark applies, it is found, to trays for inner packing, tin being lighter than wood, as well as impervious to damp and unassailable by the ants and other destructive insects which abound in the locality where these stores are to be used. It is thought that further attention will be given to the construction of kadjawahs similar to the existing pattern in material, but of a shape less trying to pack animals, by being made of increased length. To give an idea of the necessity which existed for the sitting of such a Committee as that referred to, we learn that for the mere purpose of grinding salt, a stone and roller weighing 33½ lbs. were formerly a recognised part of the *impedimenta* of an army in the field; and the quiet suggestion of the Committee that a bottle and the top of a box be made to do as substitutes, will do to exemplify many of the Committee's wise and simple recommendations. The stores for the Native Field Hospital, which is under the command of Surgeon-Major Ogilvie, I.M.S., will be embarked on the s. s. Nourjehan; those for the British Field Hospital, which is under Surgeon-Major R. M. Craig, will be taken on board the s.s. Bhandara.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

Weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1886-87..........	13,538,508
Remitted from 1st April to 11th Sept. 1886	1,212,800
Balance to be remitted from 12th Sept. 1886 to 31st March 1887..........................	9,311,708

BOMBAY REFORMS.

II.

We recently proposed that the duties of Secretaries at the Secretariat should be reduced and confined to their more legitimate functions of assistants to the Members of Council, and suggested that a great part of the functions of Government which they now perform in minor matters should be performed by the Commissioners of Divisions, who are more in touch with the Collectors, and who have a better personal knowledge of such questions. It is a discovery to know that resolutions and orders which purport to be issued by Government are in fact the irresponsible drafts of an Under-Secretary or Secretary, who might have conceived it to be within his duty to dispose of the question without further reference; and we know that Secretaries are apt to stretch their powers, as, for instance, when a Secretary had to be suspended for presuming to alter the orders of the Governor himself. We conceive it to be better and more advisable in every way that Government should be responsible for the orders of Government, and that Commissioners should be responsible for their orders, and it would follow that the pay and position of Secretaries should be reduced while the powers of the Commissioners could be enlarged. Including Sind, there are four Commissioners to govern twenty-three districts. Sind, from its position and special conditions, requires a Commissioner to itself, but for the rest of the Presidency there need not be more than two, instead of three, as at present. The third appointment was made not long ago, but the reasons have never been justified, and it would be as well to strike it off the list. None of the appointments are older than forty years, and however necessary they may have been at the date of their creation, the circumstances of the country have been so materially modified that their powers and duties should be reconsidered. When the country was undeveloped, and roads and railways were unknown, the Commissioners were directed to move about the heart of the country, so that by becoming personally acquainted with Collectors and Assistants, watching their work, studying the wants of the country, listening to the grievances of the ryot, and redressing them when possible, they might return to the Councils of Government, and submit their observations to the Governors, who would naturally rely upon the reports of so high and trusted officials, made after personal inspection and personal knowledge. The Commissioners themselves gained immense knowledge, and naturally succeeded to the Government as Councillors. Their powers and duties were vague and undefined, and they were more consulting than executive officers; but gradually the powers of Government were delegated to them in one matter and another, yet except in the Land Revenue Code, and one or two other Acts, such as in the Municipal Act, their powers and duties are still undefined. But as Collectors are obliged to address Government through the Commissioners, they have an opportunity to express their opinions on most questions. They have been the means of reducing the system of government into some shape, and now that the railways have made every part of the country easily accessible, and roads are plentiful, the old necessity of wandering about remote parts of the country in camps is no longer essential. Yet it is a necessity which cannot altogether be dispensed with, and it is an excellent plan to have a high official moving about the country seeing with his eyes and hearing with his ears, taking nothing for granted, checking over-zealous officials (they are not many), stimulating others, comparing district with district and town with town, and listening to complaints which never would be committed to writing, but which yet may contain a large basis of truth. The district is conscious of a strong stimulant, and every one feels that his promotion depends upon the good opinion of the Commissioner, and takes care to set his house in order. The personal knowledge which the Commissioner gains of men and things by these visitations is extremely useful and helpful to good government, and is the very best preparation for a seat in Council. It would be almost impossible for a Collector to make a good member of Council without undergoing the preliminary training of a Commissioner. The narrow views and petty offices of a Collector require to be gradually exchanged for the wider views and more important functions of a Commissioner before it would be safe or useful to entrust him with the high command of a Councillor.

We would therefore insist upon the retention of three Commissioners with powers well defined and more extended than at present. They should dispose of all those petty miscellaneous questions which are constantly arising without reference to Government, referring to the Secretariat matters which are common to the Presidency, and upon which general orders might usefully be based. In the departments of Land Revenue and Survey their positions and duties have been prescribed by law, and they have great powers in regard to succession and inheritance of alienated Revenue on lines which have been approved by Government. They control the action of municipalities and Local Funds, and the duty is laid upon them to see that municipalities carry out the objects for which they are created, to stimulate them into improvement, and to regulate and equalise the burden of local taxation. They will be required to compel Collectors to allot at least half of the Local Fund revenue to local works in each taluka instead of spending a most undue proportion on through communications, and we cannot see why they should not control the Salt and Abkari departments as well. The work of these departments has been systematized, and if ever there was a necessity for a special Commissioner to introduce a new system that work has been accomplished, and the mere administration of it upon settled lines might be left to the Commissioner, and the special Commissioner for Salt and Opium might be abolished. So, too, in the matter of forests, the work has hitherto been more or less confined to the acquisition and demarcation of forest lands. This has now been finished, and it is hardly necessary that a small department of a score of officers, whose arduous duties will be confined to planting and felling and selling the timber, should be headed by three expensive Conservators. That department is, however, outside the functions of the Commissioner, and need not be brought under his control. To move about the country and govern and administer the miscellaneous duties of these departments, which should not be left to the disposal of the local Collector, would require each Commissioner to have a competent assistant who might be a covenanted officer, but it is not necessary that the Commissioner should take his whole office with him and move about with a small army of retainers and camp followers. The railways and roads make it possible for him to visit the remotest talukas rapidly and with ease, while his establishment, with his Assistant or Secretary, should be stationary in some central town. The Commissioner himself might have a flying office, and the great expense now incurred for unnecessary travelling allowances would be curtailed. The pay of the Commissioner in Sind is about Rs. 4,200, but the necessity for such a pay and semi-independent position as he enjoys has long since passed away, and the province is ripe for administration on the ordinary lines of a regulation province. The appointment should be classed with the two appointments for the presidency which we propose to retain, and the three should be paid at Rs. 3,000 each, besides a travelling allowance of Rs. 500 a month. The Assistant Commissioner in Sind, a covenanted officer, on Rs. 1,200 a month, might be displaced by an officer on Rs. 700, and the total cost of all the Commissioners and Assistants would thus be reduced to about Rs. 13,000. The appointment of the Survey Commissioner is not included in this proposal, as it is [illegible] understood that the department is to be [illegible]lished on the close of the Revision settlements now being pushed on. Their existence depends on the supposed necessity of remeasuring and classifying the very rough and inaccurate work of the ea[illegible]rvey, and as this work is now being brought to a close, the further revision of settlements will be the ordinary work of the Commissioner and of Government. On the other hand, the office of the Director of Agriculture will have to be enlarged; it is not expected that this department will revolutionise the farming of the Presidency, but it is a useful little office for the acquisition of sound views on Indian agriculture and for the collection of accurate statistics. The experimental farms should be removed from the control of the Collector and Commissioner as work which is outside their proper functions and it is not usual for Commissioners to unite a passion for making cheese with the duties of Government; they will have enough to do without interfering with agricultural experiments and farm working, which is the duty of a specialist.

If, then, the office of the special Salt Commissioner and the Inspector-General of Police were abolished though this latter office has been warmly defended in the *Gazette*—and one Commissioner of a Division, and the pay of the three remaining Commissioners equalised, the consequent saving would be more than 1½ lakhs a year, and the service would be as efficently performed. The work which the Commissioners would do would be the work which they have been engaged upon all their life, and which they can perform with ease and facility. But inasmuch as we propose to entrust them with extended powers of government and to transform them more into executive officers from mere consulting officers and writers of opinions crudely formed, we would require their procedure to be formally defined, and in any case where individual rights are concerned, that they should sit in open Court and hear the aggrieved party in person or by pleader. Far too many faulty decisions are now recorded from the habit of taking for granted statements upon paper, and the party affected has no chance of knowing the reasons which are urged against his claims, and why his grievance has not been redressed. Nowhere more than in India should the parties to a dispute be brought personally before the Court to be heard in person and to be told their decision at once. They see that the Court is aware of the facts and gives a decisions with reasons, and they cannot remain in the belief that the underhand work of native officials has influenced the result. It is quite easy to frame a simple procedure with this object, and it is to be hoped that this will be one of the reforms which will be carried out. Another is that the tenure of office of a Commissioner should be limited to six or seven years; there are excellent reasons which require high officials to vacate their appointments after a definite term of office, not merely to give the juniors a chance of promotion, but to keep up a healthy circulation of ideas gathered from the later experience of new men. The rule applies to the high appointments in the Military Department, and there is every reason why it should be extended to the Civil.

R. H.

WINES IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In Chapter 2nd of an Italian savant's tour in India, Count Angelo de Gubernatis says, "The English who know so many things have not yet learnt any thing about wines—they have not yet understood that it is far more beneficial and *cheaper* to drink a small glass of genuine and undoctored Piedmontese or Tuscan wine or Burgandy than a bottle of that composition that is termed *claret*."

But the question is, where in Bombay can you get the three wines named above at a moderate price, and to be assured at the same time that they are not doctored in the same way as the condemned claret?

The only genuine wines I have drunk in Bombay are the Australian, and it is a great pity that the trade in them is not more encouraged. Two years ago I met a gentleman in Bombay or Poona, who came out as an agent to introduce them in India. I have not heard that he succeeded to any extent, nor does he appear to have visited the large garrison towns in India. It is much to be regretted that these sound and pure wines are not more generally used in India.—Yours, &c.,

Mhow, Sept. 19. R. D.

THE MADHAV BHAG DEMONSTRATION IN ITS TRUE COLORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The late Madhav Bhag gathering no doubt appeared at first sight as needless as it was in reality a clumsily managed demonstration, but the conduct and declarations of its promoters and their apologists and sympathisers now tend to show it in very different and much worse colors.

The allegations as regards the manner in which this affair was said to have been got up have not been contradicted by any of the parties named, excepting Mr. Javerilal's vague complaint that he has been misrepresented by a portion of the press, and the presumption thus fairly created is borne out by the subsequent conduct of those concerned and their sympathisers. Confining my remarks to Bombay for the present, this is especially illustrated in *Native Opinion*, which is known to be the property and the organ of the leading movers in the late demonstration. That paper, in its English columns, which are subject to enlightened criticism, devotes space to much special pleading and a one-sided account of the meeting, and calls on the Government and the people to hold another to pass votes of thanks to the Hon. Mr. Mandlik and Mr. Vurjivandas and other "leaders of the Bombay community" for saving them from much danger and harm, which were visible only to themselves, and for ignoring evils which strike all others as requiring some effort to be put down. That is merely humorous, but it is the vernacular pages of the paper which are meant for the edification of the ignorant masses that disclose the movement in its true colors as an effort not so much to deprecate an impending calamity in the shape of legislative interference with social customs as to utilise the opportunity afforded by that make-believe danger for strengthening the rule of bigotry and prejudice and ignorance in the bulk of the people, and prolong their influence over the masses.

Thus in the English article we are told the meeting was attended by "over five thousand people," who adopted the memorial prepared for them, with the exception of one; here even the *forty-seven*, whose existence was officially recognised at the meeting, are not hinted at, while the necessity which the Hon. Mr. Mandlik as chairman felt of telling his intelligent audience that the skit published by the naughty *Rast Goftar* was not the real memorial they were to adopt, is of course entirely ignored. The vernacular version of the story, however, it is demands particular attention. According to this version, "there were on the lowest computation from eight to ten thousand (thus quadrupling the correct number) Hindus of different castes. The chair was occupied by that upholder of the Hindu religion—the popular Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik." "The object, it is well known, was the confutation of the self-seeking Malabari and some poltroons among us, who have been humbly begging from Government the favour of a law on the delicate subject of marriage." "All talk was carried on in Marathi and Gujarati. Not a word was uttered in English." [The use of that Mlenchh tongue of course pollutes a Hindu.] "This was by itself a great thing." [Thus patriotically is covered the crass ignorance of the audience which could not distinguish between a genuine petition and a plain mockery written in their own language.] Then the reader is told of the speech of Mr. Krishna Mukhram, Deputy Registrar, High Court, who scarcely spoke five sentences, and even within that "speech" contradicted himself, but appealed to the prejudices of his hearers "made the people's hearts overflow with pride of their religion and desire for independence" [of action?] "Then some Gujerati men began to rave, but was soon silenced." This was the speaker, who alluded to old men of 60 marrying tender girls, but who was silenced, not with indignant denials of the hideous fact, for that was impossible, but by brute force of noise.

Next, after attempts to show the needlessness of the Hon. Mr. Telang's amendment, the writer introduces Dr. Kirtikar, who by the mode of his living tramples under foot the cherished corns of the Hinduism of his hearers, and yet by means of whose sweet and beautiful speech" somehow "all hearts were again filled with pride for their religion." "For the amendment of course stood Mr. Telang amongst the forty-seven; among them were those who were for a law on the subject but who were not ashamed to accept the amendment." "Placed on high with a grave look, bright with splendour, sat Rao Saheb Mandlik; around him were crowds in various postures, all animated by the pride of their religion, and before him stood the forty-seven, lowly and dejected in mien. These last looked like so many impersonifications of all forms of atheism, tried and brought up like, prisoners for trial before Dharmraj! The amendment being lost, the memorial was adopted, and after glorification of the names of Rao Saheb Mandlik, Mr. Varjiwandas and other true defenders of the Hindu religion, including those of Poona, who had conveyed their sympathy for the movement, the meeting dispersed." "This meeting will prove the existence of warm concern for their religion in the Hindus and of their spirit. It is true some Anglo-Indian gentlemen will feel sorry, but the upright among them will undoubtedly be delighted."

Such, Sir, is the spirit of the article, and, leaving aside the question of decency in actors personally glorifying themselves and vilifying their opponents in such language, I ask if it is not clear that their aim and the effect of the late demonstration is not to ward off injurious legislation so much as to strengthen bigotry and unreasoning prejudice against all change? It is thus that the amendment of Mr. Telang was thought irrelevant and unnecessary, and it is thefore no wonder that he and those who sided with him just now should form the butt of ridicule in every paper influenced or inspired by an illiberal spirit at heart, whatever their latitudinarianism professed in matters and on occasions which are not calculated to test the sincerity or depth of their feelings. This character of the movement should therefore be recognized. The Madras *Hindu* indeed seems to have divined it before the full details were in its possession; for it says that the promoters of the meeting were ill-advised, because while it will have no effect on the Government (which fact was declared by Lord Reay the other day), "it will sharpen the opposition of the general masses against reform." If this was the object of the promoters, however, they were not ill-advised, but seeing that cherished abuses always find adherents among the masses, the question is, if the patriots have consulted the good of the country in trying to bring about that result?—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 17. NARAD.

TELEGRAMS.

AFFAIRS IN UPPER BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, SEPT. 17.

There is no doubt about the Myinsaing Prince's death. Persons who saw his body have given information that his two sisters are coming in to Mandalay.

Buda Raza and the Kyemendine Prince who disturbed Nigyan have come North and are near Yemethen, where several attacks have been made on our posts during the last ten days.

Mr. Burgess, Commissioner, and Mr. Bridges, Deputy Commissioner, Mandalay, have been busy this week appointing some 100 loogyees and 1,500 tacheimgoungs in Mandalay and suburbs for better municipal government. The offices are honorary, but give immunity from taxes, and have been eagerly sought by Burmans.

ARRIVAL OF THE MADRAS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The Madras Commander-in-Chief, Sir Herbert Macpherson, arrived in the gunboat Irrawaddy last night, and landed this morning.

The 1st Madras Pioneers provided a guard o honor and band. He was escorted to the city by 50 men of the 2nd Madras Lancers. His Excellency entered by the east gate of the Palace under salute, and was received at the grand entrance by all officers off duty. The band and guard of honor were furnished by the 2nd Somersetshire Light Infantry.

A dacoit leader in Toungdwingyee, Shwayda Bo, is making overtures for surrender.

THE WESTERN FRONTIER COLUMN BESIEGED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 19.

News has been received from Thayetmyo that the Western Frontier Column, under Major Clements, is practically besieged at Taingdah, the reinforcements sent from Allanmyo have been unable to force their way through, and to-night 200 men of the 5th Madras Infantry, and eighty men of the South Wales Borderers, under Colonel Nepean, have been despatched by special train. Besides Bo Sweh there are several noted dacoit leaders with the band which threatens Taingdah.

THE BANGALORE LIBEL CASE.

(FOMM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, SEPT. 18.

The appeal judgment in the case of the Cotton Mills *vs.* the *Spectator* for libel was passed to-day in the British Resident's Court. His Honour held that the publication was libellous, reckless, not justified and not privileged. The Lower Court's decree was reversed. Damages to the amount of Rs. 500 and costs throughout were awarded.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE VICTORIA HOSPITAL.

SPEECH BY LADY GRANT DUFF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 19.

Last evening, Lady Grant Duff laid the foundation stone of the Victoria Hospital for high caste and *gosha* women. There was a large assemblage of all classes, it being the last public appearance of Lady Duff. She delivered an address, stating that she had attempted to do something for the women of Indiia, first from a sense of duty, but soon afterwards as a labour of love. "Since the days of Alexander, many another conqueror had followed him, whose rule bore the same seeds of decay. As we look upon the history of the past, we must perforce ask, what is to save the civilization of to-day and the future from the same decadence and the same oblivion; what is the germ of destruction that must be blighted and trodden down; what the seed of vitality that must be cherished? The latter is not learning, for the wisdom of the Egyptians could not save the dynasty of Remeses; not conquest, for what remains of Baber but a coin and a memoir! The noblest art and the finest literature the world ever saw preserved themselves, but not the people who produced them. What must we do to be saved? When I look around, and see such union among persons who, differing in faith, in race, and in education, can yet meet for one common object, and that an unselfish and generous one, am I wrong to remind you of the great forces which disintegrate nations, when I have before me such an example of the forces that keep them together? These forces are love and duty, the noblest form of religion, the highest of civilisation. Nowhere are they more required in full potency than in great poverty, a teeming population, a young educated class impatient of restraint and eager for change on the one hand, and the older and more conservative class dreading it on the other. Such difficulties can only be met by each individual cultivating in himself a sincere and disinterested love of his kind. The problems of the day can only be faced successfully by a spirit of sympathy and love, and co-operation not competition should be the principle of life, the only principle which can save the civilisation of to-day from sharing the fate of the dead past."

She concluded by saying:—"The dearest wish of my life here has been to be of some service to my native friends, and that I have done so little is its deepest regret."

GOLF TOURNAMENT AT NASIK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPT. 19.

The Combination Cup has been won by Merryman. In the Foursome game Betham and Davidson played against Merriman and Roberts, the game being halved.

Nasik won both tennis games against Bombay, namely Dunn and Green *vs.* Murray and Traill, and Green *vs.* Murray.

THE GILGIT MISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORREESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 19.

Colonel Woodthorpe, of the Gilgit Mission, arrived here to-day.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Major Neill, Central India Horse, officiates as Political Agent, Western Malwa, during the leave of Colonel Martin.

Lieutenant Jones officiates as Second-in-Command, Deoli Irregular Force, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Greenfield.

Mr. E. Colvin, C.S., is appointed First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana, and Lieutenant W. Pakenham, Assistant Military Accountant on probation, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Durand, retired.

The Order of Merit has been bestowed on Lance Havildar Oomarjan, Sepoy Nar Din, Sepoy Mirbaz Shah, Sepoy Nur, and Sepoy Said Baz, 26th B. I., for conspicuous gallantry near Mansa, Upper Burma.

Mr. E. Lee officiates as Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Rajputana.

The services of Lieutenant J. Capper are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

In the House of Commons this evening, Lord Randolph Churchill, in reply to a question, said that Sir Drummond Wolff, the British Special Commissioner in Egypt, had made some important proposals with a view to an ulterior arrangement in connection with Egypt, and the same are now under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

His Lordship further said that it is not the intention of the Cabinet to recall the Special Commissioner until the duties entrusted to him are finished, as his presence in Egypt is highly desirable for the British as well as Egyptian interests, which Sir Drummond's skill, experience and ability have tended largely to harmonize.

DEFIANT FEELINGS IN RUSSIA.

MOSCOW, SEPT. 17.

The *Moscow Viedomosti* publishes a defiant article to-day on the Eastern Question. It dwells upon the strength and efficiency of the Russian Army, and demands that the wishes of the Russian people be executed with regard to Bulgaria, as the time for any concession is past.

BUSINESS IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

In the House of Commons the discussion on the votes of Supply was completed last evening.

MR. PARNELL'S BILL.

The debate on Mr. Parnell's Bill empowering the Land Courts in Ireland to abate rents for two years and stay evictions when half the rent is deposited in Court, is fixed for Monday next.

THE OCCUPATION OF EGYPT.

Sir James Fergusson, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that Her Majesty's Government is unable to withdraw the British forces from Egypt till reforms in that country are completed.

MILITARY STORES AND EQUIPMENT.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

A Royal Commission of Inquiry into the question of Military Stores and Equipments has been appointed, and is composed of the following members:—Mr. Justice Stephen, Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Alison, *vice* Admiral Nowell Salmon, Sir W. Barttelot and Doctor J. Percy.

THE SIMLA EXODUS.

The return presented to Parliament shows that the net average expense of the migrations of the Government of India to Simla is five lakhs per annum.

THE NEW MAIL CONTRACT.

LONDON, SEPT. 19

The new contract concluded between the Treasury and the P. and O. Company for the conveyance of the India and China mails shows a saving of ninety-five thousand pounds annually to the Government, as compared with the last contract. Upwards of one day will be saved in the time of transit.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE NILE.

The news which had reached England that a large number of Dervishes were being massed near Dongola is confirmed.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO THE EARL OF DALKEITH.

A fatal accident happened to the Earl of Dalkeith, eldest son of the Duke of Buccleuch, yesterday whilst he was out deer stalking. His Lordship it appears slipped and fell, causing the loaded rifle which he carried to be discharged, killing him on the spot.

THE BULGARIAN ASSEMBLY.

SOFIA, SEPT. 18.

The Bulgarian National Assembly has passed a Bill for forming a Court-Martial to try Major Groueff and other Bulgarian officers for complicity in the late rebellion.

The National Assembly has now been closed.

The elections for the Grand Assembly take place on the 25th instant.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

On the report of Supply, Sir George Campbell reverted to the position of the English Government in regard to Egypt, and urged an early withdrawal from the conntry.

Lord Randolph Churchill declared that his speech was in reality a condemnation of the late Government, whose solemn engagements it was the business of the present Government to execute. Her Majesty's Government were determined to fulfil all the responsibilities which the intervention of this country in Egypt imposed upon them.

CAIRO, SEPT. 18.

Nubar Pacha, President of the Council of Ministers, is going to London at the request of the English Government.

OBITUARY.

PARIS, SEPT. 17.

The Duke de Decazes is dead.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ballaarat arrived here this morning, three days before the contract date.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino left here for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo this afternoon.

SUEZ, SEPT. 17.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

TRINCOMALEE, SEPT. 19.

H. M. S. Ranger from Rangoon arrived yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 13-16.
The Manchester market has been firm.	
7lbs. Shirtings	5
8½lbs. do.	5-10½
40s. Mule Twist	0-7½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68⅞
4½ " "	72
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅝
3½ " Sterling Loan	100¼
4½ " French Rentes	110
Bar Silver	43 13-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

Total week's sales of Cotton	77,000 bales.
" " " Surats	4,000 "
" " Imports of Cotton	25,000 "
" " " Surats	12,000 "
" Stock of Cotton	381,000 "
" " Surats	105,000 "
" Stock of Cotton in London	25,000 "

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 19th)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Madras-Penang Cable interrupted.

Elephant Point-Penang Cable right

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 18.	
10 p.m.	79·5
SUNDAY, SEPT. 19.	
6 a.m.	76·4
10 a.m.	80·4
2 p.m.	82·4
4 p.m.	82·3

THE Director-General of Post Offices has issued orders that Receipt Stamps be sold at all the Post and Sub-Post Offices.

SEVERAL of the younger members of Lord Dufferin's family,—Lady Hermione Blackwood, Lady Victoria Blackwood, the Hon. Basil Blackwood, and the Hon. Frederick Blackwood,—are coming to India in the cold season, leaving London for Calcutta by the P. and O. steamer Mirzapur on the 4th of November.

MR. BARBOUR, the Financicial Secretary, leaves Bombay for England on the 15th of October; Mr. Westland, who cannot be spared from the Finance Committee for the moment, and who, of course, succeeds him, joining early next month. Meantime Mr. Barbour has made over the current duties of his office to Mr. Finlay, the better to organise his battery of facts and figures for the education of the Currency Commission.

THE Chief Justice of the North-West Provinces, on being relieved by Mr. Justice Straight, visits Calcutta this week, and may go on with Sir Comer Petheram for a short trip to Darjeeling.

THE Lahore paper says that an expedition against the Bonerwals, in March next, becomes increasingly probable. "If it goes, it will be a big one with four or five British, and perhaps twice as many native regiments. The details cannot be fixed, until the expedition is finally resolved on; and there may be some other solution possible before that time. But if the tribe should make no submission, but continue to raid, Government will have no choice, and an expedition will be sent."

THE determination of Government to re-arm Kohat with its five twelve-pounder breech-loading guns, which were removed in 1883, has already been announced. The exact reasons for the disarmament of Kohat in 1883 are unknown, being buried in the records of the Defence Committee. The same may be said of the reasons for now replacing the guns. There was an idea of giving some other guns instead, but no others more suitable were found and the old ones are to be replaced.

THE strength of the garrison of the Bori Valley, whose duty it will be to guard the Sind-Peshin Railway from attacks from the north, has now been settled at a regiment of native cavalry and one of infantry, together with one native mountain battery. These will be disposed as follows:—At the new Loralai cantonment, one squadron of cavalry, the whole of the mountain battery, and seven companies of infantry; at Sinjawi, one company of infantry; at Gumbaz and Thal Chotiali, a troop of cavalry respectively. The new road from Dera Ghazi Khan through Rakhni, Anambar, and Bori to Peshin is now under construction, and upon its completion the question of strengthening or decreasing the Bori Valley garrison will come up for reconsideration. The original intention of stationing British troops in the valley has for the present been abandoned.

A TELEGRAM from London to the *Pioneer* says:—"Russia promises to adhere to the Berlin Treaty. Austrian feeling is improving, and the Emperors are arranging a nominee. The Bulgarians are determined to re-elect Prince Alexander, but it is expected that the Porte will be instigated by Russia not to recognise him. Russia and Turkey are combined in importuning England to evacuate Egypt."

A TELEGRAM from Berhampore states that the important embankment there, the bursting of which last year produced such serious consequences in Eastern Bengal, is in imminent danger. There have been landslips in several places, and the river has risen as high as it did last year.

MR. THOMAS STEVENS, the adventurous American bicyclist who has travelled across Europe and Persia, and was turned back from Afghanistan, resumed his journey round the world on Saturday, starting from Calcutta. On Tuesday night, Mr. Stevens was entertained at dinner by the members of the Dalhousie Cycling and Athletic Clubs.

INQUIRIES into the alleged fatal riot at Ludhiana show that the affair has been grossly exaggerated. According to the Lahore paper, some young Mahommedans rather ostentatiously bathed a cow at one of the city wells, as if she were intended for immediate slaughter for the Eed festival. There being a standing order against cow killing inside the city, the Korban should never have been allowed, nor is it at all certain that the cow was intended for sacrifice; but the bait took, the Hindus flew to the Deputy Commissioner's house, and laid their complaint with more warmth than discretion. In one or two places, as a matter of course, there were cases of assault and rough handling, but with no serious result. Order was immediately restored, but the Hindu shopkeepers held their hands off, and the shops were closed from Friday afternoon to Monday morning, when the Banias returned to their usual good sense, and Ludhiana has been orderly since. Mischievous and alarming telegrams were tendered for transmission to the "higher authorities;" but being "objectionable" they were declined.

THE expenditure on vaccination in Bengal during the year 1885-86 was Rs. 1,66,711, of which Rs. 70,709 represent the cost of the operations performed by the Government vaccinators, Rs. 78,847 the cost of the establishment for supervising the operations of the licensed vaccinators, and Rs. 11,154 the cost of vaccination to municipalities. In addition to the above Rs. 600, private contributions, were expended in aid of the work. From this it appears that the average cost of each operation was two annas, against one anna and eight pies in the previous year. No fewer than 1,368,996 operations were performed.

FOR many years the manufacture of paper has afforded employment to a considerable number of persons in the Shahabad and Gaya districts, but the trade appears to be fast dying out, owing to the superior success of the Lucknow machine-made paper. Shahabad has now only nine mills, whereas it had twenty-two last year.

THE same correspondent mentions a report that England intends to establish a coaling station at Thasos in the Ægean and to proclaim the annexation of Egypt.

THE recent fall in the price of silver caused quite a panic in Montana territory. It was stated that the prices ruling would not enable the companies to pay a dividend. Unless an improvement in price took place, all the works would have to be closed, and some 12,000 miners thrown out of employment.

DR. CRESSWELL HEWETT, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, is said to have discovered an artificial mode of making quinine, by which the price of that drug will be reduced to something like 3d. per ounce. The importance of this discovery (which was made through the accidental breaking of a medicine bottle) is rendered greater by the fact that, while hitherto we have been depending for our quinine on the cultivation of the cinchona tree, from whose bark only about 2 per cent. of good quinine can be extracted, 98 per cent. being valueless, the drug can now be manufactured without limit, by a very simple process, from an article which can always be got in abundance in any part of the world.

AN ingenious American has hit upon the happy idea of employing flies as sanitary inspectors. The story runs as follows:—Offensive smells had been detected in one of the rooms of a residence in an American city, but their exact source could not be ascertained. The occupier was on the point of taking up the entire floor of the room when it was suggested that an appeal should be made to the instinct of the fly. A couple of blue-bottles were accordingly introduced and all doors and windows closed, with the result that in a short time both flies settled on one and the same crack in the floor. On the removal of the planking at this point a decomposed rat, the source of the nuisance, was discovered.

THE *Englishman* says:—"With a change in the Lieutenant-Governorship impending, it is hardly to be expected that the Bengal Government will make any very sweeping recommendation with regard to the Hills question. It is probable, however, that in future two Secretaries and two Under-Secretaries on the Civil side, and the whole of the Public Works Secretariat, will remain in Calcutta, and that two Secretaries and one Under-Secretary will accompany the Lieutenant-Governor to Darjeeling. Heads of departments may be allowed to go to Darjeeling till the rains, and again in September. The expenditure on the latter score would be trifling, as the heads of departments would take very small establishments. The arrangement, of course, is as yet quite undecided, but it may be hoped that, independent of any recommendations that may be made by the present Government, the future Lieutenant-Governor will take a prompt initiative in mitigating the evils of the present system, as far as Bengal is concerned."

CURIOUS facts and figures are all the rage. Interested in the current controversy as to the Disraelian characteristics of the new leader of the House of Commons, a pressman, well circumstanced for taking observations, took notes of the movements of Lord Randolph Churchill during the brief speech he delivered last night on Mr. E. R. Russell's motion as to the appointment of Sir Redvers Buller. The leader of the House, who wore a white rose in his coat, spoke about eight minutes, certainly not over ten minutes; yet during that time he was recorded as making no less than 130 movements with his hands, some of these being very rapid and momentary. He crossed his hands in front of him, behind him, above him, below him; he crossed his legs in every way that his anatomy permitted; he laid his hands upon every part of him within reach; he caught hold of every inanimate object within a circle of two yards or so—130 distinct movements or attitudes in eight minutes, by actual count!

MILITARY NEWS.

APPLICATION has been made to Government by the Mounted Company, Calcutta Volunteers, for permission to form themselves into a Light Cavalry Corps.

THE secret of the new gun, the invention of Colonel Fosbery, V.C., which is to be chokebore and rifle in one, turns out to be very simple. The barrels are choked in the ordinary way at the muzzle end, and the choked portion is rifled. The rifling, however, is applied in such a manner that the shot comes under the influence of the choke before reaching the grooves. The bullet, a hollow conical of the full diameter of the cylinder, is also by influence of the contraction of the barrel forced to fill the grooves as soon as it reaches them, and thus takes its rotation excellently.

POONA RACES.

SECOND DAY, 18TH SEPTEMBER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SPORT was resumed this afternoon under favourable auspices as regards weather and temperature, the clouds being robbed of much of their warmth by light clouds. The attendance was also very good, being larger than on the opening day. The Grand Stand was graced with the presence of many of the fair sex, who if they do not care much for racing, like the opportunity a good meeting presents of showing off to the best advantage becoming costumes and charming hats, and this opportunity was well utilized to-day. Probably, however, we shall have a larger muster on the Cup day, and shall then see some of those ravishing costumes in which the female heart rejoices, and which vex the souls of the milliners to produce. H. E. the Governor did not attend the meeting this afternoon, but is expected to be present on the Cup day, next Tuesday. The Raja of Jodhpur was present with his suite in due form. The lawn looked very pretty and was well used as a promenade, and certainly the lawn here is now a great attraction. The band of the 43rd favoured us with some well-played selections during the afternoon, in the intervals between the events, of which six were set down for the afternoon's programme. The Ring was pretty full, and the Bookmakers did a fairly brisk business, but as in only one case the favourite was upset, their profits were not extremely large. Their business was also curtailed to-day by the small fields in most of the races, so that they could not afford those long odds which often attract many who otherwise do not care about risking the coin. At the Lotteries the night before the attendance was again scanty and speculation limited, as only five lotteries filled, of which two were on the Pony Derby; and only these two reached 1000 each, the others being two for 500 each, and one for 750. Perhaps the counter-attraction of the amateur performance of "Caste" held last night rather clashed with the lotteries, and may account for the absence of many, who in default of anything else might have been tempted to come down to the Gymkhana shed (by the way, it is a pity the Stewards cannot get a livelier looking place) and do a bit of a flutter. The Totalisator and *Pari Mutuel* were doing good business in the afternoon, and the Race fund should benefit thereby. In the lottery on the Commemoration Plate, the Jodhpur stables fetched the best price, but Shere Ali was the favourite, and rewarded the confidence of his supporters by an easy victory this afternoon. In the Pony Derby, Fariz was the most fancied, and on his previous performances looked a good thing, Velvet being next in request, whilst Colonel had his supporters. Hastings, who made a good fight for it, was not much thought of, and was freely offered at 12 to 1, without finding many backers. The race was a well-contested one, and Hastings' close finish was a surprise for many, especially as he had been reported to have gone wrong not very long ago. Coming up the straight it looked very much as if a jostle would take place, as the chestnut swerved a good deal, but Clarke managed to keep him steady enough to avoid a foul. He ran a game pony, but has not got quite the speed Velvet has. The Deccan Stakes was a very tame affair, Tabletop never being extended throughout. The running, or rather running away of White Rose is under consideration by the Stewards, but as no decision has yet been arrived at it must be treated as *sub judice*. It certainly appeared apparently open to question from the Stewards' Stand. The Bhownugger Purse was a gift for Columbine, as Dolly was out of it from the start, and Comet seemed unable to get up steam soon enough. The race for the Commemoration Plate was soon put out of doubt, and Asafkhan was bumped out of the course at the bend, but whose fault this was is not quite known. It is said the Stewards will enquire into this also, but as Asafkhan did not run into second place it will make no difference to the result. For the Jodhpur Cup Brocket and Conqueror were the favourites in the ring, but the former cut up very badly, and was outpaced very early in the proceedings.

In the Welter, the scratching of Ellington at the last minute reduced the field, and as Recovery turned it up soon after starting, preferring Wanowrie lines to the race-course, the race was reduced to a procession, Guiding Star winning very easily from the other two who performed the whole journey. The scratching of Ellington after the numbers were up was rather hard lines on those who had backed him in the ring, and so had not even a run for their money. Appended are details of to-day's racing.

1ST RACE.—"The Deccan Stakes."—Rs. 1,000. For all English, Colonial, and Country-bred Horses. Weight for age and class. Previous winners once 4 lbs., twice 6 lbs., oftener 8 lbs., extra. Winner in any year of the Gold Cup, Hyderabad, 4 lbs., of the Viceroy's Cup 7 lbs., extra, and of both 10 lbs. extra. The winner of thr Challenge Cup at Bangalore to carry an additional penalty of 5 lbs. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Horses landed within 3 months of the meeting allowed 7 lbs., and within 6 months 5 lbs.

M. Melton's b w h Tabletop, 9 st. 6 lbs., Owner 1
Mr. Barnett's b c h Scotch Whisky, 8 st. 6 lbs., Richmond 2
Dr. Burness's ch e filly White Rose, 6 st. 11 lbs., Jessa .. 3

All got away well together, Tabletop taking the lead, White Rose going on in second place, Scotch Whisky bringing up the rear. They ran like this for a short way, when on getting near the rails on the far side of the course, Scotch Whisky improved his position and ran into second place. After passing the rails White Rose left the course and took no further part in the race, Tabletop going on with the lead at his own pace, and Scotch Whisky following several lengths behind. The positions were unaltered for the rest of the journey, Scotch Whisky being quite unable to get anywhere near the leader, Tabletop ultimately winning in a common canter in the slow time of 2 mins. 45 secs.

Betting.—Any odds on Tabletop.

Lottery.—None on this race.

2ND RACE.—"The Bhownugger Purse."—Rs. 1,000, presented by H. H. Sir Thakhat Singji, K.C.S.I., Thakore Saheb of Bhownugger, with Rs. 500 added from the Fund. For all Bombay Presidency C. B.'s 2 and 3 years old. Three years to carry 9-7; two years 7-7; Mares allowed 4 lbs., Geldings 7 lbs. The produce of imported dams 14 lbs. extra. 7 furlongs. Four horses in *bona fide* different interests to start, or the Rs. 500 added from the Fund will be withheld.

Mr Melton's b c b filly Columbine, 7 st. 3 lbs., Richmond 1
H. H. the Rao Saheb of Kutch's b c b filly Comet, 7 st. 3 lbs., Wool 2
Mr. Stranach's b c c filly Dolly, 7 st. 3 lbs., Native......... 3

The small field were sent away on fairly even terms at the first attempt, Comet showing the way, with Columbine next and Dolly last. They ran in this order until they reached the ½ mile post, where Columbine began to improve her pace, and at the ¾ mile had come on even terms with Comet. They raced together to the turn for home, when Columbine came away, and having it all her own way up the straight won easily from Comet by a length, Dolly being a bad third. Time—1 min. 44 secs.

No lottery.

Betting.—2 to 1 on Columbine, 5 to 2 against Dolly, and 4 to 1 against Comet.

3RD RACE.—"H. H. Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate."—For all Arabs. Rs. 500 from the Fund. Weight for age raised 10 lbs. Maidens allowed 10 lbs., maidens of the day 14 lbs. Galloways allowed 7 lbs Horses landed after 1st September 1885, allowed 4 lbs.

Mr. C. N. C.'s b a g Shere Ali, 9 st. 3 lbs., T. Kendall 1
Aga Moochool Shah's b a c The Marquis, 7 st. 6 lbs., Greenhalgh 2
Mr. Runjeet's b a h Young Revenge, 9 st. 10 lbs., J. Robinson 3
H. H. Aga Khan's b a h Assad Khan, 8st. 13 lbs., Tingey. 0
Mr. Runjeet's b a h Sherwood. 9st. 10 lb. 0

After one break away, the lot were despatched to a fairly good start, Young Revenge jumping off with the lead, the others being well together, with Marquis whipping in. After going a short way Asafkhan went forward and joined company with Young Revenge, whilst Marquis had joined the second division and Sherwood brought up the rear. At about the ½ mile the field took closer order, the leaders coming back to their horses, but Sherwood still held the post of whipper-in. Between the ½ and ¾ mile posts Marquis improved his place and joined Asafkhan and Young Revenge, the three coming on well together, whilst Sherwood ran up, and passing Shere Ali, joined the leading division. At the ¼ mile from home, Shere Ali made his effort, and coming up hand over hand passed the Marquis and Asafkhan, and challenged Sherwood, who had now got the lead. Sherwood did not last long, and coming up straight was done for at the distance, Shere Ali winning easily by several lengths, Sherwood pulling up allowed the Marquis and Young Revenge to run into second and third places, respectively. Time—2 mins 24¼ secs.

Betting.—16 to 1 against Marquis, 3 to 1 against Young Revenge, 2 to 1 against Sherwood, 12 to 1 against Asafkhan, and even money on Shere Ali.

Lottery—Tickets, Rs. 750; Asafkhan sold for Rs. 20; Shere Ali sold for Rs. 240; The Marquis sold for Rs. 20; the Jodhpur Stable for Rs. 320.

4TH RACE.—"The Pony Derby"—Rs. 700 from the Fund; for all Maiden Ponies. Weight for age and inches; aged 13-2 to carry 9 st.; Ponies landed after 1st September 1885, allowed 5 lbs. Winners once 3 lbs. twice 5 lbs., oftener 7 lbs. extra. C. B.'s allowed 7 lbs. Walers and English to carry 7 lbs. extra.

Mr. Sedley's in g a p Velvet, 8st. 4lbs. 1
Mr Vaughan's ch a p Hastings, 8st. [illegible] lbs., Clarke .. 2
Hyderabad Confederacy's ch a p Fariz. 9 st. 3 lbs., T. Kendall 3
Mr. Foy's b a p Grateful, 8 st. 4 lbs 0
A a Mirza Ahmed's b a p Lord Randolph, 8 st. 4 lbs., Ramchurn......... 0
Mr. Macpherson's b a p Suspense, 9 st., Capt. Curran ... 0
H. H. Aga Khan's g a p Greyleg, 8 st. 11 lbs., Tingey .. 0
Aga Jungee Sha's g a p Bismarck, 8 st. 4 lbs., Greenhalgh 0
Major Beaver's bn a p Prince Charming, 8 st. 4 lbs......... 0
Mr. Runjeet's b a p Colonel, 9 st., Robinson 0
Mr. Cook's b a p Tenasserim, 8 st. 8 lbs., Brewty 0
Mr. Dervin's w a p Minstrel, 9 st., Owner 0

After one false start, the field were despatched to a very poor start, of which the Colonel got the best. They ran pretty well altogether for the best part of journey, the Colonel keeping the lead at a good pace.

Coming round the bend for home Fariz ran up to the Colonel, but was quickly joined by Velvet and Hastings. Entering the straight the Colonel was done for and Fariz also found it too warm, and Velvet and Hastings raced together, the rest of the field finding the pace unsuitable. At the distance Velvet had a slight advantage, whilst Hastings answering gamely to the call challenged the leader, and at one time looked like winning, but swerving under the whip could not get the command, and though he ran gamely to the end Velvet won after a severe finish by a short half-length, Fariz being a bad third. Time—1 min. 58¼ secs.

Betting:—20 to 1 against Hastings, 50 to 1 against Grateful, 6 to 4 on Fariz, 5 to 1 against Velvet, 8 to 1 against Colonel, 5 to 1 against Suspense, 6 to 1 against Tenasserim, 50 to 1 against Bismarck, 20 to 1 against Lord Randolph, 40 to 1 against Minstrel, 8 to 1 against Prince Charming, and 12 to 1 against Grey Leg.

In the two lotteries, for Rs. 1,000 each—

		1st lottery.	2nd lottery.
Grateful	sold for	20	30
Velvet	"	300	240
Lord Randolph	"	20	10
Suspense	"	70	70
Hastings	"	100	60
Grey Leg	"	10	10
Bismarck	"	10	10
Fariz	"	390	370
Prince Charming	"	30	30
Colonel	"	120	110
Tenasserim	"	50	20
Minstrel	"	20	30

5TH RACE.—"The Jodhpur Cup."—Rs. 1,000 in specie, presented by His Highness the Maharajah of Jodhpur, G.C.S.I. A free handicap for all Maiden Arabs. Entrances to be in the box by 7 p.m. this evening. Handicap to be published at the lotteries.

Mr. Runjeet's ch h a Conqueror, 11st., Robinson 1
Mr. Hasting's g a g Magic, 9st. 3lbs., Vinall......... 2
Mr. Walter's b a g Stirling, 8 st. 10 lbs., Gerard 3
Mr. Mainwaring's b a h Brocket, 8 st. 10 lbs., Brewty 0

The starter got them away to a fairish start at the second try, Brocket cutting out the work, with Conqueror and Magic in close attendance, Stirling lying last. After running for a short way in this order Conqueror went up to Brocket, Magic going on just behind the pair. Conqueror and Brocket raced together to the bend, when Magic came up and collared the leaders, Stirling being still behind. On getting into the straight Magic held a slight lead from Conqueror, whilst Brocket had shot his bolt and fell back beaten and was passed by Stirling. At the distance Conqueror came again, and passing Magic came in an easy winner by half a length, with Stirling a bad third, and the favourite beaten off. Time—1 min. 57 secs.

Betting.—2 to 1 against Conqueror, 3 to 1 against Magic, 2 to 1 against Brocket, 4 to 1 against Stirling.

Lottery.—Value of tickets Rs. 500. Stirling sold for Rs. 52, Conqueror for Rs. 230, Brocket for Rs. 80, and Magic for Rs. 30.

6TH RACE.—"The Welter."—Rs. 600. For all Arabs, the property of Officers of the Services, or Members of the Clubs. Weight for age raised 21 lbs. Winners once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs, oftener 10 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Galloways allowed 4 lbs. G. R.

Mr. F's b a c Guiding Star, 9 st. 8 lbs. Mr. Melton......... 1
Mr. Dale's ch a h Rob Roy, 10 st. 4 lbs., T. Kendall 2
Capt. Becher's b a c Warrior, 9 st. 12 lbs. 3
Mr. MacGregor's b a geld Recovery 11 st., Owner 0

Ellington was scratched at the last minute. Some delay was caused at the post by Recovery declining to join his horses, but after three attempts, the field were sent off to a good start, Recovery showing the road for a short way, when he bolted off the course, and the subsequent proceedings interested him no more. Guiding Star then took up the running, with Rob Roy and Warrior in attendance together. Shortly Rob Roy put on the pace a bit, and went on in hot pursuit of the leader, Warrior tailing off rapidly. At the half mile Guiding Star had increased his lead, and though Rob Roy did his best to come up with him, Guiding Star entered the straight well in advance of Rob Roy. From thence home it was a procession, Guiding Star winning in a canter by ten lengths, whilst Warrior came in with the crowd. Time—2 mins. 30 secs.

Betting.—2 to 1 on Guiding Star, 8 to 1 against Recovery, 4 to 1 against Rob Roy.

Lottery.—Value of tickets Rs. 500. Rob Roy sold for Rs. 30, Ellington for Rs. 190, Warrior for Rs. 10, Guiding Star for 240, and Recovery for Rs. 100.

ANOTHER correspondent writes:—The race on Saturday for the Pony Derby at Poona will long be remembered by those who take an interest in racing on this side of India. Out of fifty entries a dozen of the best maiden ponies of last year and previous year's landing went to the post. It was as pretty a sight as one would wish to see as they took their preliminary parade and canter past the Grand Stand, each rider in his distinctive colours. After one false start they got away fairly well, except Hastings, whose rider was caught napping and lost some lengths at the start. However, the jockey rode after with good judgment, and coming through his field at the entrance to the straight had them all beaten except Velvet. Velvet and Hastings then came away together and a grand race ensued, although it was somewhat marred by the ponies bumping together, from distress, and perhaps more from the fact that the jockies were whipping one with the left and the other with the right hand, so close were they locked together. Velvet just got home first, and the result was a triumph for the Bombay amateurs, Velvet being owned jointly by a well-known solicitor and a popular Collector in the Bombay districts, and Hastings by a not less well known gentleman resident in Bombay, who until the rains had employed him in his dog-cart to and from his office and about the Fort. There was very little money put on, so far as we could learn, by either owner, but the owner of Velvet gets just rupees two thousand out of the added money, starting sweep, and half the entrances, and the owner of Hastings some rupees seven hundred and fifty for running second.

CHRISTIANITY AND HINDU REFORM.

THE *Bombay Catholic Examiner* says:—Last week we expressed our conviction that the great social curses which all right-minded Hindus deplore can never be entirely removed otherwise than by the diffusion of Christianity among the population of India. This is not, we are aware, a view of the matter which our Hindu friends will be inclined to take; but it is one which seems to be left out of account by many of their European sympathizers, who lose sight of the most potent cause which has raised the people of Europe above the other nations of the world. It is through ignoring the real ground of difference between European and Oriental institutions that we are apt to expect too much of the educated Hindu and to be disappointed when he does not come up to our standard of social etheics. It is a mistake to suppose that Hindus must necessarily recognise a higher stage of civilization that their own in our social institutions and be only too willing to imitate them. As a matter of fact, they are not inclined to admit that they are behind us in civilization, pure and simple, and there are circumstances enough to make Europeans doubtful of their assumed superiority in that respect.

However, there can be no occasion for comparisons, which are always odious, so long as we are careful to ascribe effects to their proper causes. If we are able to teach Hindus better ideas regarding marriage, it is not because we are a superior or more enlightened or advanced race; but because we are Christians, with radically distinct opinions and laws concerning this most important institution. It is much less than half a truth to say that we have civilized ourselves out of the various forms of barbarism that flourished in the northern wilds of Europe some twelve or fifteen centuries ago, and in more favoured regions at an earlier date. Our civilization itself is the fruit of Christianity, instead of being, as a good many people imagine, the source of those social customs which distinguish European nations from the other branches of the human family. More often than not, in the history of nations, the progress of what is generally known as civilization has been marked by a lamentable corruption of public morals; and, if we look at non-Christian nations of the present day the more refined and highly organized are on the whole rather worse than the ruder races in their treatment of the weaker sex. To take a single instance of the insufficiency of civilization alone as a moral regenerator, we may ask what it has ever done to put down polygamy. And here in India, where it has been brought into play under peculiar advantages, we find that it has hitherto been without effect upon the great mass of the people. The educated classes have to a certain extent been influenced by the example of the dominant race; but there are comparatively very few who have grasped the cardinal principle of the system they admire and would imitate if they dared. At least this is what strikes us when we witness the line which has been taken by most of the reformers. They constantly, and rightly enough so far as that particular aspect of the question is to be considered, harp upon the evil effects of the institutions they condemn; but it would be much more gratifying to see them boldly vindicating the dignity and rights of womanhood. It may be that many of them appreciate the Christain, or what they would call the European, ideal, and that they are constrained to choose the inferior level of prudential argument from which to appeal to meaner heads and hearts; but, to bring about any reformation worthy of the name they must accept the higher ideal, assert it boldly and live up to it themselves. How many Hindu gentleman are there who are ready to tell their co-religionists that woman in her own sphere is the equal of man in his? We are not aware that any of them have uttered this doctrine in public. Yet, it is their duty to do so, if they believe in it, for the ignorant majority of their co-religionists candidly enough assert the right to keep their women in a state of degrading vassalage as a part of their religion.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

THE GOVERNMENT SCHEME.

THE Government scheme of technical education is propounded in the following special Resolution, which bears the signature of Sir William Wedderburn, Acting Chief Secretary, and is dated the 15th inst:—

Government have for some time had under consideration the important subject of technical education in this Presidency. The practical questions that require to be considered appear to be such as the following:—

What are the classes which most require technical education, and are best fitted to receive it? What are the teaching agencies now at the disposal of Government, and how can they best be strengthened and developed so as to satisfy existing needs? What new agencies should be called into existence for the purposes either of teaching, examination, or control?

2. Before proceeding to consider these practical points, it will be well to state briefly the views of Government on the general question.

Technical education cannot be better defined than it was by Mr. Scott Russell:—"It is necessary that each individual shall in his own special profession, trade, or calling, know more thoroughly its fundamental principles, wield more adroitly its special weapons, be able to apply more skilfully its refined artifices, and to achieve more quickly and economically the aims of his life, whether it be commerce, manufactures, public works, agriculture, navigation, architecture." Technical education aims at teaching the application of the principles of science and art to obtain certain results. Technical education is therefore entirely dependent on the previous acquisition of those principles. It is not a substitute for a good general education, but an adjunct, and in its highest development it would even go beyond the University. In a certain sense a Technological Institute presupposes the acquisition of the B. Sc. Degree.

In the report of the Royal Commission of 1884, there is now available the fullest information regarding the history of the movement in Europe and regarding the institutions which have there been found most effective. But in dealing with this information it must be borne in mind that the existing circumstances in Europe, and the objects there aimed at, are widely different from those in India. Thus in England there is an enormous wealth of manufactures, workshops and unorganized technical instruction already in existence, and the question is, how to organize, economize, and improve it so as to meet the rivalry of the Continent. The circumstances of India, it is obvious, are very unlike those of England. India is essentially an agricultural country, the agriculturists being hitherto in this Presidency for the most part small peasant-holders, with little or no capital at their disposal; and under these circumstances it is not surprising that the scientific and manufacturing developments of the community are backward. It thus happens that except in Bombay, where certain industries are considerably developed, the experience obtained from Europe is not altogether applicable to this Presidency. At the outset it must be accepted that technical education cannot create manufactures; it forms merely the adjunct of good general education for the supply of skilled labour to the demand of capital, which is an indispensable factor, and of the enterprising spirit which does not shun incurring the risk which attends such investments of capital. Technical schools create a directive power, but the power must find at hand a sphere in which it is to be exercised. They aim also at counteracting the defects due to the specialisation of work which division of labour practically necessitates. The artificer cannot miss the larger grasp which theoretic knowledge must give a man who has acquired a mastery over a single detail of his craft. Technical education followed in Europe the existence of trades or crafts. In India there are a number of languishing crafts highly artistic in their nature, distinguished by a high degree of excellence in the disposition of form and colour and with a well marked individuality peculiar to the country. The first desideratum for reviving them is capital.

The prudent way of proceeding seems to be by careful enquiry through local committees, to ascertain local and special wants, and to provide for these wants practically as they arise. This can best be done by developing the scientific element in existing institutions; and by encouraging the establishment of new aided institutions, which will be thoroughly in harmony with Indian society as it now exists, which will keep touch with native managers, foremen and artisans of all kinds as they are; improving them gradually, increasing their number, and developing their ingenuity and their tastes. And in providing the organisation and equipment of such new institutions care must be taken to distinguish between two kinds of technical schools according as the object is (*a*) disciplinary or (*b*) professional. In the first the main principles are taught and tools common to several or all industries are merely utilised to illustrate what is taught, and the object in view is to give the pupil such preliminary training as shall enable him, when he afterwards selects his occupation and enters the workshop, to make much faster and more intelligent progress than he otherwise could have done. In the second the object is to teach one particular art or industry with such completeness that the pupil will be able, at the end of his training, to begin to practise it for a livelihood.

3. With these preliminary remarks the consideration of the practical questions stated at the commencement may be resumed. And with reference to the classes requiring technical education, the subject may be roughly divided into 3 branches, according as the teaching relates to (1) agriculture, (2) art industries, and (3) mechanical industries.

4. Taking these in their order, it may be at once decided that the College of Science at Poona shall be the central institution for the teaching of higher agriculture, local classes and schools being established to serve as feeders to the College. The College of Science already possesses an experimental farm, workshops with machinery, the apparatus for physical and chemical instruction, geological and botanical museums (to the latter a small botanical garden is attached) and a drawing school. And any further requirements should be granted which Dr. Cooke may show to be necessary in order to render the course of instruction in agriculture thoroughly efficient. The University has already given some encouragement to agriculture, and it is hoped that in due time degrees in agriculture may be granted which have recently been instituted by the University of Edinburgh. As regards the teaching which is to lead up to the College of Science, a difficulty exists in some districts in inducing the sons of actual cultivators to take advantage of scientific education; but the difficulty is not insurmountable, for in one or two of the farms attached to the High Schools most of the work has been done by the sons of "Kunbis." The efforts in this direction must be continued and increased in order to make this agricultural teaching both useful and attractive to the sons of actual cultivators. With a view to develop the agricultural side of the High Schools, or of founding purely agricultural schools, committees of influential agriculturists and others should be formed by Collectors and Deputy Educational Inspectors, and the matter placed before them in a practical light. Also Government would be prepared to give their aid if local committees were willing to start agricultural classes as an experiment. The first experiment should be made at Ahmedabad, where a large number of intelligent and prosperous land-owners are to be found. The above are the main lines upon which His Excellency in Council is at present prepared to take action; and the details should be worked out by the Director of Public Instruction in consultation with the Director of Agriculture and the Principal of the College of Science.

5. For the purpose of (2) art teaching, this Presidency already possesses the Sir J. J. School of Art; and this institution should also be the centre of Government efforts in this branch of technical education. In his report No. 4529 of the 20th of November last, the Acting Director of Public Instruction proposed large additions to the cost of school, including 3 new Professors of wood-engraving and lithography, of painting and of sculpture. He also supported a scheme proposed by Mr. Griffiths in his memorandum of 17th April 1880 for reviving certain branches of Indian art work. Mr. Griffiths says:—"For the teaching of these subjects (wood-carving, pottery, art metal work, embroidery, enamelling) which are truly Indian in their treatment, the plan which presents itself to my mind as being the most effectual in resuscitating and fostering the artistic processes which are now on the wane, is to procure the best native workman in his own special branch, giving him an atelier attached to the School of Art, fitted up in accordance with his special requirements. He should be paid a salary in addition to profits on sale proceeds for teaching a certain number of students who show an aptitude for his special craft. A sum should be allotted to each atelier for stipends and contingent expenses. It should be stipulated that the work produced be intrinsically beautiful both as regards finish and design." Government are not at present in a position to sanction the proposed additional professorships; but something may be done at once in the direction of Mr. Griffiths' scheme, which appears to be an excellent and practical method of encouraging indigenous art. Mr. Griffiths should be requested to ascertain in which of the art industries above noted teachers can at present be obtained of special fitness for the purpose indicated; and he should, through the Director of Public Instruction, submit proposals for starting this experiment without delay in one or more of these industries for which all the circumstances seem most favourable. In connection with the School of Art, rules involving a maximum expenditure of Rs. 10,000 per annum have recently been sanctioned for the encouragement of elementary drawing. These rules (published in the *Government Gazette* of the 22nd July last by Notification No. 1212 of 17th idem) provide for payment by results in grant-in-aid schools; for annual grants to certificated school-masters and pupil-teachers who teach drawing in their schools; and for prizes and certificates to those who produce drawings of the required standard and who pass in all the prescribed subjects. By bringing before the eyes of the people all that is best in painting and sculpture from the lowest decoration to its highest pictorial forms, Government will best promote arts both useful and æsthetic. The downward filtration theory is a true theory as applied to arts and industrial pursuits. The School of Art should fulfil this mission for the Presidency as it has been undertaken for the United Kingdom by South Kensington. Here also the beginning must be unpretentious.

6. There remain (3) the mechanical industries

And with regard to this subject the first question which arises is, whether a Technological Institute should be established? After mature consideration His Excellency in Council has come to the conclusion that the time has not yet come to undertake such an ambitious scheme, even if the condition of the finances admitted of the large expenditure required to pay the staff of teachers, who in the first instance would have to be invited from Europe. At present the main object for effort must be to make science pure and simple at our Colleges more perfect than it now is. As yet the number of persons of sufficient scientific acquirements to avail themselves of the highest teaching of a Technological Institute is very small; and it is clear that the most economical as well as the most effective way of giving them this training will be to assist them in attending the highly developed institutions of this class already existing in Europe. Thus, for example, a Bachelor of Science or a Licentiate of Civil Engineering of the University of Bombay, who already has a fair general though unapplied education in science, might be selected for a stipend with a view to more special instruction. He might first be sent to a cotton mill in Bombay to learn thoroughly its processes and necessities; and he might then go to England or Germany to undergo a full course of instruction in the special technical branches considered essential to a man of his profession. He would there frequent a Technological Institute and visit manufacturing centres, more especially those where the same manufacturing industries are carried out as in this Presidency. On his return he would be available as a Teacher of Applied Science, and would be valuable as an adviser to the managers of existing mills and to those desirous of starting fresh industries. In a similar way some of the millowners in Bombay might be induced to send to Europe a few of their practised native managers or foremen, after they had been trained here, to study their profession there technically at special schools. Assistance would be given to them by Government in carrying out such a project, from which great and lasting benefit would no doubt accrue to the mill industry.

7. Putting thus aside for the present the idea of a Technological Institute in this Presidency, the question for immediate consideration is, what instruction should be provided in the city of Bombay with a view to raise the scale of existing industries and prepare the way for other useful developments? It appears to His Excellency in Council that what is required is an institution located in the district where the mills are and near the railway workshops, and that in this institution instruction should be given in such sciences as are necessary for the practical requirements of the managers and foremen on the one hand, and of the skilled artizans and operatives on the other. The illustrations of the lectures should be derived from processes with which the audience are familiar. The curriculum for boys who attend regularly with a view to become managers and foremen will have to be gradually developed and the methods to be followed in this part of the instituion will have to be strictly defined, and the pupils admitted to it should pledge them-elves not to leave until they have finished the full course, unless they can show special reasons for abandoning the school. Admission should follow on evidence being given that the boys have enjoyed primary education. Whether the curriculum should be full-time or half-time will depend upon the disposition made by employers of labour, If they are determined not to accept boys under a certain age and to give preference to boys who have attended as full-timers, it will be possible to require a full-time attendance for a brief period and not half-time attendance for a longer period. Among the subjects suitable for instruction would be physics, practical mechanics, chemistry applied to arts, knowledge and sources of raw materials, nature of tools, dyeing and bleaching, drawing plans and designs, theory of color and beauty, the manipulation of cotton, jute, wool and silk, their processes of manufacture and the art of finishing the same in woven fabrics, the construction and designs of steam and other engines. These subjects should not all be taught at starting, but they may gradually be introduced. The object of such a school should be to give the students a grasp of scientific facts which they can readily apply to any trade. The reason why subjects should be taken in connection with surrounding industries is to attract pupils to the school and also to make visits to the mills profitable, and to get from the students teaching power for the artisans' evening classes, to which reference will presently be made. The object should not be lost sight of to make this institution a training school for managers and foremen of other industries as well as of those now in existence. The institution must not lose its disciplinary character or its adaptability to industries in general. Where special industries require special schools, those interested should take steps to organise them with the help of local committees. The object of this institution will not be to put into the market the article of any industry but, the workman fit to be employed in any industry.

8. For the skilled artisans and operatives there would be evening classes suited to their requirements. In order that the teaching may not be above their level it should begin very low, with reading and writing, arithmetic, geometry and drawing, and modelling in clay.

9. Such being the outline of the proposed institutions the next point for consideration has reference to its constitution and management. And on this point His Excellency in Council is clearly of opinion that the balance of advantages is in favour of its being started as an aided institution, under the management of a competent and representative Committee or Board. By such an arrangement various difficulties of an administrative kind will be avoided; and the institution will be more elastic, for the native community will be directly connected with the experiment, and it will be easier in an aided institution to make such changes as the course of events may show to be necessary, than if the regulations were framed by Government and required to be revised by the same authority. Accordingly the Committee of the Ripon Memorial Fund, which has already taken up this subject, should be invited to co-operate in the scheme, and to undertake the establishment of this institution upon the assurance that it will receive from Government aid of a very substantial kind. For this purpose it is suggested that the Committee should form itself into an association for the promotion of technical education in the city of Bombay. This association would be recognized by Government, and would receive from Government the utmost possible aid on the principles enunciated in this resolution.

10. His Excellency in Council would make it a condition that the Principal of the new institution should in the first instance be an English Technologist, and that Government should be represented on the Committee, which should be made thoroughly representative of all trades, industries, and handicrafts in the city. The managers of the mills, of the railway works, of the dockyard, and of any other great works, as well as representatives of the smaller industries, such as carriage-building, watch-making, engraving, enbroidering, toy-making, not to mention jewellers and gunsmiths, should be placed on the Committee, and divided into Sub-Committees for each branch of the institution. Government should be represented by Dr. T. Cooke Mr. T. B. Kirkham, Mr. M. C. Murzban, Mr. K. D. Naigaumwala, Mr. N. N. Wadia and by one or more of the science teachers in Bombay.

11. As the first step towards the pratical organisation of the institution, Dr. Cooke, who has much knowledge and experience in these matters, should be requested to place himself in communication with the existing committee and with their assistance to draw up a preliminary scheme, with courses of lectures in certain subjects, prizes and scholarships for the pupils who pass examinations in the subjects of the lectures, and rules for the selection and remuneration of the lecturers. The existing laboratories, collections, as well as Science Teachers in Government and Aided Colleges should be utilised for this purpose. Dr. Cooke should be asked to communicate with the various public bodies and societies in Bombay with a view to obtaining their co-operation and support. The Sassoon Mechanics Isntitute, the Mill owners' Association, the Parell Mechanics Institute, the Students' Literary and Scientific Society, and other similar bodies will probably give assistance in furtherance of their own special objects. It may be hoped that the Municipality and the Railway Companies will contribute to make this scheme a success, and they should be duly represented on the Bombay Committee. The test of the success of the teaching will be whether the employers of labour appreciate its results, and whether the wage-earning classes avail themselves of these fresh opportunities.

12. It has been suggested that before the institution is formally opened an Industrial Exhibition should be held under the patronage of Government, when it is thought that the greater portion of the machinists and furnishers who supply the various mills and factories might be induced to send machines and other articles to the Exhibition with a view to eventually presenting the same to the institute. If the Principal is engaged at an early stage he could with his staff conduct the important work of managing the Exhibition, and this would give him time and opportunity to gain information and knowledge of the people, so that he would be in a better position to arrange his classes and select his pupils. This idea appears to be deserving of consideration.

13. In this new departure examinations will occupy a secondary position, because examinations are considered a corollary of good education, but no sure test of it. The success of the s[illegible]on, but depend on good teaching rather than [illegible] scheme will [illegible] on multiplicity of examinations. They will b[illegible] education provided and not [illegible] a sequel to the [illegible] overrule it.

14. As regards the [illegible] respect of industrial [illegible] wants of the Mofussil in science and [illegible] training, the main dependence, may sta[illegible] the High Schools for elementary Colle[illegible] upon such institutions as local efforts [illegible] with the aid of Government. The aided [illegible]eges at Ahmedabad and at Kurrachee will in some respects be able to give powerful assistance to any movement which may contemplate a more widespread scientific education than these Colleges are intended to give. His Excellency in Council trusts that the opportunity which is given by the organisation of these Colleges and the new Madresseh established by the National Mahomedan Association at Kurrachee, to assist the development of technical education, will not be lost, and in the selection of a Principal for the Sind College and eventually for the Ahmedabad College, the selection should be made of a teacher capable of dealing with this problem. There will be Boards of management for these institutions, and the Government representatives on them will be instructed to carry out as far as possible the views of Government as stated here. Places which as yet have no High School, such as Hubli favourably situated for an independent technical school, might with advantage make a fresh departure and start an institution complete in itself and besides preparatory for the College of Science or the School of Art. All Government High Schools have for some years past been supplied with scientific apparatus for the teaching of elementary physics and chemistry to the senior pupils. His Excellency in Council is of opinion that this instruction has been useful so far as it extended, but that the time has now arrived for a thorough re-organization of the science instruction in High Schools with a view to secure the following objects:—(*a*) to make it both more thorough and more practical, (*b*) to secure a nucleus of real scientific work, sound as far as it goes in every High School, so as to discover the boys who have a special aptitude in that direction and pass them on to the Science and Art Colleges. These objects Government consider can best be attained by the appointment of a competent instructor in science to the staff of every High School, by the allotment of certain number of scholarships, the minimum being two, for proficiency in natural science, and by making it the duty of the science teacher to instruct the scholarship-holders and other pupils specially studying science, in the practical manipulation of the apparatus. The Director of Public Instruction should draw up rules to give effect to these principles, and the Educational Inspectors should be instructed, in reporting on High Schools to devote a special paragraph in their reports to the state of the science instruction, the proficiency of the senior scholars and senior pupils studiyng science, and to the condition of the scientific apparatus. His Excellency in Council is also desirous that the scientific apparatus, which has been supplied at public cost, should under suitable conditions be made available for public instruction by means of popular lectures. The Director of Public Instruction should make arrangements for the offer of honoraria to competent science lecturers, whether teachers in Government service or otherwise, who are prepared with courses of lectures on scientific and agricultural subjects, and specially on such as have a prectical bearing upon any art or industry carried on in the particular neighbourhood. The lecture-room and apparatus of the High School and the assistance of the science teacher of the High School should be placed at the disposal of the lecturer. A syllabus of the proposed course of lectures should in all cases be submitted for the previous approval of the Director of Public Instruction.

15. With regard to the subject of Drawing in High Schools the recent rules already referred to should be followed as far as they are applicable, but in addition His Excellency in Council directs that in every High School the Teacher of Drawing shall hold one class either in the morning or the evening, out of ordinary school-hours for the intruction of persons already engaged in arts or manufactures who may wish to improve themselves in drawing. In the absence of trial it is difficult to say what response may be expected on the part of native artisan class, Government would therefore wish that in the first instance the instruction to this class should be offered gratuitously. School-masters and teachers in adjacent schools should also be admitted to this class with a view that they may qualify themselves for teaching elementary drawing in their schools.

16. By means of these measures it is hoped that, without a formal bifurcation of studies in the High School, the modern side which has been prominent in this Presidency will be still further developed, so that all the advantages of bifurcation will be obtained without the attendant inconveniences and expense.

17. In primary education by selection of books referring to natural objects, to facts and principles of agriculture, by object lessons, by elementary woodwork and cardboard designs the pupils should havs their constructive faculties developed. At the Training Colleges this factor of elementary teaching should be, as well as drawing, carefully kept in view by the Educational Department.

18. The subject of special industrial school is not one which the Government are called upon to undertake. It is one for consideration of localities and trades. Their object is the improvement of the manipulative skill already existing by holding up for imitation and by encouraging a higher style of finish. Such schools would be of the greatest use to the sons of those handicraftsmen who carry on hereditarily special branches of manufacture. The co-operation of these guilds should be secured before starting such schools. At present there are two large schools of industry at Ratnagiri and Surat, besides one or two smaller ones elsewhere, which are working fairly well. There is also a Missionary Industrial School at Sirur, and another at Poona. These institutions afford instances of what can be done by local effort. When schools of these kinds are regularly recognized as an important agency for professional as opposed to disciplinary technical training, it is hoped that native benefactors will provide funds to establish additional ones in other towns. The nature and scope of such schools should be fully explained to the public, and Municipalities and Local Boards should be encouraged to maintain them in accordance with the needs of local industries. Government aid will be granted as far as possible to this useful work. Ahmedabad might well be among the first places to disinguish itself in this direction. And in Poona metal-workers and silk-weavers might be taught at special institutions started by the municipality or by local bodies. It appears to His Excellency in Council that local self-government affords the best means for local development of existing, and the revival of extinct or languishing industries.

19. In the new departure now being made in the matter of technical education, it is most important that Government should be in possession of detailed information regarding the methods followed in England; and with this view the Secretary of State has been asked to allow Mr. T. B. Kirkham, Educational Inspector, C. D., who is now on three months' privilege leave, to remain on duty in England for 3 weeks after the expiry of the leave, for the purpose of making inquiries on the subject.

20. In concluding this brief review of the position as regards technical education, His Excellency in Council desires to express his satisfaction at the strong and healthy interest which has been taken in the subject by the public, as shown in the Press as well as in the valuable suggestions brought forward by individuals who have made a study of the question. It is universally felt that new channels should be opened not to repress the intelligence of the country so largely developed by means of the education imparted during the last 30 years, but to dissuade it from overstocking one field by providing other appropriate ground. Various gradations of technical education forming ends in themselves for various classes of the community must all tend to develop the material resources of the country and to improve the general condition of the people. The public no doubt realize that financial pressure obliges the Government to be most careful in what they do, and that otherwise they would have been glad to extend the basis of operations as regards technical education. Being thus restricted financially His Excellency in Council would earnestly appeal to all local authorities and association as well as to the influential and wealthy classes to come forward and co-operate heartily with Government in their efforts to enter the arena which several European countries have entered not so long ago achieving signal success in a very short time, countries which cannot be called rich, but which realised the conditions imposed upon them by the keen competition which threatened their prosperity. His Excellency in Council wishes to make a cautious and small beginning; to establish a basis out of which gradually a more complete fabric may be developed by the process of natural evolution; to utilise existing resources; to labour in a few and selected fields; to work out the scheme almost entirely through native agency; to improve such agency by giving them opportunities of completing their education in Europe and of witnessing the industrial, agricultural, mechanical, artistic and mercantile development of the western world. The scheme is not academic, does not include legal and medical education because it is not intended for the academic, but for the producing classes. Its success cannot be tested by examinations, but rather by exhibitions and by statistics of imports and exports, prices, and wages. Its main object is to enchance the well-being of the people at large by giving increased employment in the Presidency to labour and capital, and by cementing the harmoniou relations which should exist between both.

THE BENGAL CROPS DAMAGED BY EXCESSIVE RAIN.

THE recent heavy rains in Bengal have been more destructive than is commonly supposed. There is likely to be a good deal of loss in the *amun* rice in Nadya owing to the rupture of the embankments, and, as the rivers are still rising, [illegible] the safety of the crop is not yet out of danger. In Bogra some damage had been done to the crops on the low lands of Sherpur and Dhunat. In Sirajganj a good deal of jute is reported to have been damaged by the continued high floods and heavy rains, and the river Padma is still rising. In some parts great difficulty is felt in transplanting the *amun* riceo wing to the depth of the water. In Darjeeling the excessive rain has almost des troyed potato crop. In the Dakka district, the paddy crop has, to some extent, been damaged by the floods, but, on the whole, the crops are looking well. Some damage has also been done to the rice seedlings by the floods in parts of Bakerganj, and in Maimansing it is said that the prospects of the rice crop depend very much on how soon the floods go down. In Tippera the *aus* crop, which has been lately reaped, is damaged to such an extent by the continuous heavy rains that a considerable portion of it has rotted in the fields and after being stored. The recent heavy rain has also done some damage to the *amun* crop, and the floods are so deep in place that the cutters of the jute have to dive to reach the bottom of the plants. In Gaya some irrigation embankments have burst and damaged the crops, and in Muzafarpur the heavy rainfall during the week has done severe injury. In Sarun the indian-corn has been much damaged by excessive rain, and the paddy has been drowned on the lowlands. On the high lands, however, an excellent crop is expected, and in Champarun, Monghir, Bhagulpur, and Purnia the rain has done much damage to the *bhadoi* crops. On the whole, the province has suffered very severely, and the people will be called upon to face a period of considerable hardship.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the port of Bombay, held on the 16th inst.:—

A FOUNTAIN FOR MODY BUNDER.

Read letter from Mr. Hajee Ismail Hassum, dated 26th August, stating that the want of a water-supply at Mody Bunder is much felt by the passengers travelling by the coasting steamers, and that the Brahmin water-supplier charges one or two pice for a *lota* of water. He states that if the Trustees will give the ground and supply the water, he will erect a fountain according to such plan as the Trustees may approve of. Read report by Traffic Manager, dated 27th August, suggesting that the land be given free of charge, but that Mr. Hajee Ismail Hassum, who is a partner in Messrs. Shepherd and Co., be asked to pay the water-rate, as the firm obtains a large revenue from the passengers for whose benefit the fountain is proposed to be built, unless the Trustees can get the Municipality to supply water free. Read minutes of members of Land Committee.

Resolution.—A site for a fountain should be given at a nominal rent of one rupee per annum, on condition that Mr. Hajee Ismail Hassum arrange with the Municipality for the supply of water, that the fountain be always available for public use, and that the design of the fountain be approved by the Trustees' Engineer.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Government Resolution No. 3,745, Military Department, dated 9th September, sanctioning the payment by the Commissariat Department of an uniform rate of 12 annas per ton wharfage fee, instead of the wharfage rates at present levied according to scale.

Government Resolution No. 374, authorizing Captains O. R. Mitchell and John C. Tice, of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s service, to pilot vessels under 1,000 tons register between the outer limits of Bombay harbour and the Sunk Rock Lighthouse.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 14th Sept. 1886.	For week ending 14th Sept. 1885.
Vessels piloted into harbour	16	18
" " out of "	15	24
" transported "	13	13
" attended to "	2	3

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 13th Sept. 1886.	For week ending 13th Sept. 1885.
Vessels entered	9	9
" left	9	15
" remaining in Dock	9	7

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 20.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

406-85—Payne, G and S—Vussonji Heerji vs Jewandas Ibji Sewji and others—Little, S, F and N.—Part heard.

57-86—Bomonji and H—Bomonji Ookerji vs Mirzoolfikar Alikhan—M M Munshi.

360-84—Jefferson, B and D—Rehmutbai vs Khumisa Essack and others—Bomonji and H.

For hearing on the preliminary issue.

102-86—Payne, G and S.—Luxmibai vs Hirbai and another—Little, S, Long Causes. F and N.

Long Causes.

342-85—Wadia and G—Dewji Ellapa vs Yenkoo Balloo and others—Macfarlane and E, Thakurdas, D and C, and Payne, G and S.

3-85—Macfarlane and E—Fakeerchund Ghellabhoy and others vs Ootumchund Maneckchund and another—Jefferson, B and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

209-86—Craigie L and O—Kessowji Damodhur vs. Nursoo Dhurmaji—Wilkin and B.—Part heard.

129-86—Tobin and R—Kassam Hajee Mitha vs Hajee Faki Ismail Walad Faki—J C Cama—Part heard.

201-86—Mulji B B—Vijbhookundas Cassidas vs Raghunathdas Gopaldas and others—Pestonji and R.

202-86—Hore, C and B—Bai Mancooverbai vs Nusserwanji H Gheesta—Thakurdas, D and C.

205-86—Little, S, F and N—Morarji Khimji vs Girdhurlal Dulputram—Hore, C and B.

74-86—In person—(a pauper)—Kadijabebee vs Alimabebee—Balkrishna and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

290-85—J C Cama—Parwatibai vs Harry Babaji and another—T H Pearse.

226-84—Payne, G and S—Essoofally Ebrahimji vs Cadarbhoy Currimbhoy—N and H, and W and G.

81-85—Tobin and R—Syed Mahomed bin Syed Hoosen vs Ahmed Saheb Vulud Bawa Saheb, &c.—Payne, G and S.

406-82—Prescot and W—Janardhen Wassudew vs. Jaitha Bhima and others.

452-83—Balk and B—P D A de Sa vs. P A de Penha—In person.

329-85—Tobin and R—Dossa Kerpal vs. Bapubhai Khekul—M M Munshi.

240-85—Tobin and R—E S Downing vs. W S Downing.

155-85—Macfarlane and E—Moorbai vs. Wellji Natha and another—Little, S, F and N.

241-84—Thakurdas D and C—Bai Sonebai vs. Dewsey Gopal and others—Tyabji and D.

MADRAS.

THE CIVIL SURGEONCY OF COCHIN.—The services of Surgeon-Major T. C. H. Spencer, Civil Surgeon, Cochin, having been required by the Military authorities in room of Dr. Eves, Brigade Surgeon, Saint Thomas' Mount, the Civil Surgeoncy of Cochin has again fallen vacant. Among the candidates for this sinecure appointment, the name of Surgeon Lancaster, Civil Surgeon of Vellore, is spoken of as the most probable successor.—*Madras Times.*

APOTHECARIES OF THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.—The exigencies of the service, in the present emergency, having necessitated that the service of all warrant medical officers available at the Presidency shall be utilized for active service in Burmah, we learn that the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras has addressed the Director of Public Instruction, Ootacamund, with the view of securing the services of all Apothecaries at present attached to Educational departments, and thus rendering their services available at a moment's notice, if required, their places being replaced locally. In the local Medical College, Apothecaries Robertson, Staggs and Hollingsworth are available, while at the Auxiliary Medical School, Royapooram, three more Apothecaries are forthcoming, viz., Messrs. Wale, Wynne and Pope, also Apothecaries Legge, Dr. Bidie has, however, decided to keep these Apothecaries as a reserve, utilizing their services only in case of emergency.—*Ibid.*

THE CIVIL SURGEONCY OF VYTHERY.—Owing to Dr. Hewson, the present Medical Officer at Vythery, Wynaad, being about to take his pension, the Wynaad Planters' Association applied to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras for the services of a commissioned medical officer to fill the responsible post of Medical adviser to the Planting Association. The Association, it would appear, on behalf of the planting community, originally contributed Rs. 150 monthly, while the Government subscribed a similar sum, which consolidated allowance was the pay proper of Dr. Hewson. Dr. Bidie suggested that the amount thus subscribed was totally inadequate to procure the services of a commissioned officer. The Association, on the latter of Dr. Bidie, decided to increase the amount previously subscribed, but even this amount was considered inadequate. As the amount of the Government grant and that of the Association was incompatible with present requirements, Dr. Bidie recommended that the services of an experienced warrant medical officer might be availed of, and for this purpose gave the name of Apothecary Legge, of the Monegar Choultry, as the successor to Dr. Hewson, who, it is said, was an uncovenanted officer and a private practitioner. The Vythery Association were not in favour of this, and still urged that a commissioned officer be appointed. Dr. Bidie referred the matter for the orders of the local Government, who, having given the subject their best attention, have now granted the request of the Planting Association. The Government grant will be increased, so that the consolidated allowance will secure the services of a commissioned officer, who will be appointed in the early part of next month in room of the present incumbent, who will then have retired on pension.—*Ibid*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, September 17.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2, p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·761
Temperature of the Air	81·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·0
Dew Point	73·9
Relative humidity of Air	·772
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	6·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·5
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	76·5
General Directions of Wind*	W, WSW, SE, S, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	1·6
Fall of Rain	0·02
Total fall during month	2·99
" year	93·89
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 18th Sept.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

BENGAL.

DALHOUSIE ATHLETIC CLUB.—The members of this promising and energetic Club entertained at dinner on Tuesday evening, at the Adelphi Hotel, Mr. Thomas Stevens, the celebrated bicyclist, who has but just arrived in Calcutta on his tour round the world on a bicycle, and who has up to now traversed the American Continent (from San Fransico), Europe, Persia, a portion of Afghanistan, and India. About 50 members, and guests sat down to the repast, which was served in excellent style by Mr. Cook. After due justice had been done to the good things placed on the board, Mr. Remfry proposed the health of the "Queen-Empress," which was responded to in the usual loyal manner. Next came the toast of the evening. "Our Guest," which was proposed in a very able manner by the honorary secretary, Mr. Love, and was drank with musical honours. Mr. Stevens, in his reply, gave a short resumé of his travels, which proved of considerable interest, and was listened to with great attention. He said the last bicyclist he saw was in Servia, where he was entertained in a small way by a few members of a Club. He also said that he appreciated the honour which the Dalhousie Club conferred upon him in entertaining him in such a manner, and said it was the greatest reception he had had since leaving San Francisco. Several toasts then followed, amongst them Mr. Truefitts, who proposed "Football Clubs," coupling with it the name of Mr. Walker of the Calcutta Football Club. Mr. Walker, in responding, was extremely amusing. He said he hoped yet to see a team that would give the Calcutta Football Club a harder task than had hitherto been set them. Songs and recitations followed each other in quick succession. Amongst those who scored were Messrs. Walker, Allen, Pattman, Targett, Berian, Skelton, and Love. It was quite 1 o'clock before "Auld Lang Syne" brought a most successful and pleasant evening to a close.—*Indian Daily News.*

BRITISH MARITIME SUPREMACY.

WHEN the Brussels International Conference met in 1874 to formulate, if possible, some laws of war to be binding between future belligerents, the only condition on which the English Conservative Government, then in power, would consent to send a representative, was a written assurance from every other Power that the existing laws of war with regard to the sea should be kept outside the range of discussion. This implied hat those laws, as they were left by the Treaty of Paris after the Crimean war, left nothing nore to be desired from the English point of view, and that we had every reason to be content with the practice it omitted to touch, which subjected the commerce of a belligerent Power to the regular cruisers and war-ships of a hostile State, though no longer to commissioned privateersmen. The retention of this practice may therefore be regarded as article number one in that system of war customs at sea wherein is supposed to lie the secret of our maritime supremacy. Yet there is probably no custom more than this very one that we are so interested, as a commercial community, in getting removed by universal consent from the code of legitimate international warfare. And for reasons that are sufficiently obvious. It is imagined that the practice of preying upon an enemy's merchant shipping and commerce gives us an infinitely greater power to damage him than any he can have to damage us in retaliation. But this is to forget the infinitely greater surface we present to atack; the infinitely greater amount we stand to lose. Dealing with commercial statistics is something like dealing with astronomical distances, but the round numbers convey some idea of the far greater value of our shipping and oceanic trade, compared with that of other countries, and prove that, unless we can adequately protect our interests at sea in time of war we run an amount of risk as compared with that of the rest of the whole commercial world rather in the proportion of two to one than of one to two. Some 800 million pounds represent the value of our export and import trade, as against 280 millions for that of France, or 250 millions for that of the United States; which is to say that our trade is half as much again as that of the two countries that come next to us in maritime trade. And the amount of our steam and sailing shipping is rather more than that of the whole of the rest of the world put together; a fair indication of the vast importance or our carrying trade. Moreover, by far the greater part of the trade of any European nation with whom we are likely to be at war (say, for instance, Russia) is over land, not over sea; is territorial, not maritime; so that our apparently greater powers of injury against the commerce of such an enemy is more than compensated for, not only by the far greater extent of our commerce, but by the fact of its being entirely maritime. Let us suppose ourselves at war with any Power or Powers who either possess, or are able to purchase, a large number of fast steam-cruisers to prey upon our commerce, and let us trace the effects. Our sailing fleet, which still constitutes more than one-half of our total shipping tonnage, and on which we depend for the 200,000 tons of wheat that come to us annually from California, would be rendered useless, for such sailing vessels would lie at the mercy of the enemy in a way they never did before the days of modern fast steamers; nor could any convoy easily protect a fleet of sailing vessels from a nocturnal attack from steam-cruisers. Consequently, the ships would have to be sold, and sold at a loss, or the ships would be transferred nominally to neutral, say, French owners, for the safety afforded by the neutral flag. In either case, there could not fail to be a great loss of trade. Nor could the slower class of steamer, which now carries the greater part of our trade, fare much better than the sailing ships. Our own fast cruisers, fully employed, we may suppose, against the enemy's commerce, would not be numerous enough to supply protection to our own commerce at more than a few points—certainly not along the whole of our many trade-routes. We might possibly obviate this by a costly multiplication of fast cruisers, but unless we were so prepared at the opening of war, we should have no pleasant time before us if for six months our supplies of foreign corn and other food could be stopped, or if our cotton mills and other trades could be brought to a stand-still for want of the raw materials on which they subsist. And to our colonies it would mean bankruptcy on a large scale, if owing to the interruption of war' they could not send their goods to market and realise immediately upon them: a reason which might lead them to estimate afresh the value of their dependence on their mother country. In this emergency, the best thing for our trade-carrying steamers as for our sailing vessels would be their transfer, real or fictitious, to a neutral flag, under which they would travel unimpeded. If, therefore, by the transfer to a neutral flag our exports and imports remained undiminished, going from or coming to us in ships originally English but since denaturalised, it could only be at the cost of heavy pecuniary loss to our shipowners or of heavy naval loss to the country. Nor would our enemy, by an equal necessity of resort to the neutral flag, suffer nearly so much as we should since the greater part of his trade, being territorial and not maritime, would remain less affected by the change in question. But here we are met, as at every point of the laws of the laws of war at sea, by the extreme desirability of a general maritime code, and by the necessity of our forming a rational appreciation of our interests by a broad view of future contingencies. The view here taken, that the further restriction of belligerent rights is to the interest of this country, provokes dispute from some quarter, but it is often forgotten that we have actually bound ourselves by our own municipal law, and by contract with the United States, to a course of conduct towards neutral Powers which they are in no way bound to reciprocate, and which places us at a clear disadvantage with regard to them. Thus, by our Foreign Enlistment Act of 1870, it is made illegal for any Englishman, among other things, to build or cause to be built, or to equip, or despatch or cause to be despatched, any ship believed to be intended for the service of a foreign State at war with a Power with whom we are at peace. Any ship suspected of being built with such design may be seized, searched, and detained by the Secretary of State till released by a Court of Law. But unless and until the restriction is one of universal international obligation, it evidently place our ship-building trade at a disadvantage with that of ther countries. It is a good thing that it should not longer be possible for an Alabama to be built in our dock for so bad a use as she was put to; but if we thus bind ourselves not to build cruisers for one power against another it is only fair that they should equally debar themselves from building cruisers for service against ourselves. As it at present stands, we might not, for instance, build cruisers for Russia should she be at war with France, but there is no legal impediment to preclude France from building cruisers for Russia against ourselves, should we chance to be at war with the latte Power. We might resent it as a breach of neutrality and seek redress by war, but the remedy would only be worse than the disease since we should then have two enemies instead of one. And thus in the event of an Anglo-Russian war, while every neutral port of the Continent would be free to assist our enemy with cruisers to injure our commerce we are incapaitated by our own laws from acting towards them, in reverse circumstances in a retaliatory way. Those who are in favour of the laws of war as they now exist are bound to show in what way this inequality conduces to our advantage.—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

CAMP FURNITURE.—Lightest, strong, and most portable made. The Excelsior Folding Chairs legs fold up to size of fishing-rod, Rs. 7-8 and 9-8; Washstands, basins fold round legs, Rs. 8-8; Beds, supports close with one movement, Rs. 29-8; Tables, roll and fold into very small space, Rs. 19; Camp Crockery, Camp Cutlery, Moir's Army Rations, &c.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BRIGANDAGE AT SMYRNA.

THE Smyrna paper gives the following account of the murder of Ali Pasha by brigandas on Tuesday, the 3rd ultimo:—

"Last Tuesday morning Hadji Ali Pasha, a well-known and wealthy resident of Tireh, his wife and daughter, and a servant were proceeding in two carriages to the hot springs of Baindir, situated a short distance away. On arrival at the Mansa high road, which is bordered with olive trees and fruit gardens, they were assailed by a band of brigands armed with Martini rifles and yataghans. The Pasha cried out to his coachmen to drive their fastest, and attempted to keep the brigands at bay with revolver shots, but the men got up to the carriages and seized Ali Pasha, whom they intended to crrry off to the mountains. The Pasha struggled vigorously, being helped by his wife and daugther, who jumped out of the other carriage to his assistance. It was not long before all three were seriously wounded, Ali Pasha mortally so and unconscious. The bandits thought the Pasha dead and took themselves off.

"News of the affair was carried by the servant to Baindir, and the gendarmerie were at once sent in pursuit. The unfortunate family were taken home, where Ali Pasha expired after a few moments.

"Ali Pasha's daughter has since succumbed to her injuries. The capture of the brigands is not yet reported."

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing in regard to the debate on Mr. Parnell's amendment to the Address says:—Interest reached its height on the interposition of Mr. Gladstone. The right hon'ble gentleman had commenced in a moderate tone an address which was evidently intended to apply to the whole of the Government policy as developed since he last spoke, and the whole Assembly, as it were, "hung on his lips," when, to the general astonishment, Lord Randolph Churchill darted to the table and interrupted him with a call to order. Mr. Gladstone at once resumed his seat, and Lord Randolph then submitted to the Speaker a complaint that he was proceeding beyond the limits of an amendment which Mr. Parnell had moved. Great indignation prevailed upon the Opposition benches at a proposal to stop the ex-Prime Minister in such an unprecedented manner, and to prevent him from dealing with the proposals of the Government. Murmurs abounded both above and below the gangway, but the Speaker was obliged to rule that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was technically right, and that Mr. Gladstone, or any other member, must confine his remarks to the "specific matter" which was then before the House. As the result of this ruling, strictly correct as it was, indignation was intensified among the Liberals and Parnellites, and sympathetic cheers greeted Mr. Gladstone's complaint that he was being "hardly used," inasmuch as the Government had taken the unusual course of withholding their statement of policy until after he had commented upon the Queen's Speech. It seemed for some minutes as if the House was about to be embroiled in a desperate struggle, and Sir William Harcourt, rushing to the rescue of his Chief, plainly intimated that if Mr. Gladstone was not heard now some other amendment would be brought forward to give him an opportunity of speaking. The impled threat produced some effect upon the too jubilant Tories; and Mr. Gladstone, appealing to the indulgence of the House and assuming from the cheers on the one side and the silence on the other that he had obtained it, quietly resumed his speech. Utterly ignoring the Chancellor of the Exchequer he fully completed his intended criticism of the Government's schemes. Lord Randolph, perceiving that he had made an entirely false move, again interfered, with an assurance that the himself was particularly anxious to listen to the right hon'ble gentleman, but the Opposition treated his tardy explanation with contempt and he was driven back to the Treasury bench to reflect on the absurdity of course which seemed to justify the worst apprehensions of the character of his leadership. Mr. Gladstone was not unnaturally deeply annoyed at this attempt on the part of his young successor to close his mouth, and to deny to him the courtesy hitherto invariably exchanged between the two fron benches. But he quickly repressed any such feeling and applied himself to a temperate examination of the Ministerial proposals, pointing out what he considered to be their weaknesses and dangers. Perhaps the most remarkable part of his speech, which was in no degree sensatioual, was that in which he took notice of the imputation that he had become the "leader of the Nationalist party," and declared that he should be delighted to become either a leader or a follower in "a movement tending to soothe the people of Ireland and encouraging them to hope for the realisation of their just claims."

PERILOUS ADVENTURE ON CADER IDRIS.

A RUABON correspondent telegraphs that great excitement has been created at Towyn, on the Welsh coast, by the perilous adventure of a minister and his family. The Rev. W. E. Hemingson, of Coventry, who has been visiting Towyn with his family, made an ascent of Cader Idris, and after spending the day upon the mountain, the party at four o'clock made an attempt to descend by the well-known Fox's path, a precipitous stone-strewn slope leading down to Lake Llynygade. Instead of striking the path, however, the party went beyond, and got separated, ultimately finding themselves in a position of such danger that they had to seek shelter for the night amid the rocks. At nightfall the minister and his wife found themselves standing upon a huge precipice, while three other members of the party got into a position where they could move neither backwards nor forwards. They cried aloud for help, but without avail, and were compelled to remain in their perilous position throughout the night, during many hours of which the mountain was enveloped in a thick mist. The mother cried out at intervals to her children, lest they should fall asleep and roll over the abyss. At length Mr. Hemingson, with great difficulty and at considerable risk, managed to climb up the cliff, and after a long and wearisome journey he succeeded in getting a strong band of men, who hurried to the mountain with ropes to rescue the affrighted family from their hazardous position. With great difficulty the party were drawn up the rocks by the ropes, and were subsequently lodged in a cottage at the foot of the mountain. Mr. Hemingson was completely prostrated by the experience he had undergone.

LORD HARTINGTON AS A PARLIAMENTARY DEBATER.

"THE ordeal of a contested election in which the Marques of Hartington assumed the heavy responsibilty of leading seceders from his own party has not been," writes a correspondent from the gallery, "without its effect upon him as a parliamentary debater. On his advent into public life he was not wholly free from lisp, the hesitation, and the monotonous drawl of the Cavendishes, which were exaggerated in his lamented brother. Lord Frederick's utterance quickened as the word-current approach an impediment; and then, after a prolonged "haw," though the sound was not so distinctly vocalized as the term naming it, the words rushed like a cataract till the sense was completed or the torrent was checked by another obstruction. The Marquiswas never so bad as this. He often evinced hesitation; and the explanation appeared to be that he knew quite well in substance what it was he wanted to say, but he was not quite prepared with the form of words in which he desired to express himself. Over and over again he has gone back upon himself to change the beginning or the turn of a sentence when he has uttered words which were likely to be misunderstood. This has involved pauses filled by a prolonged "haw," more sonorous and less gruff than that which spoils the delivery of Sir W. Harcourt. Even after he had attained to office and to the position of *ad interim* leader, the noble Marquis seldom spoke effectively. Often he apparently made no effort to speak up, which he has been called upon to do by listening members; and what with hesitations, corrections, and the difficulty of hearing with certainty, amounting to impossibility when he read a quotation, some of his performances have produced a sense of weariness, not only in others but even in himself. There is a tradition that he once lapsed into a distinct yawn, which for a moment amused a listless House, while he stood at the Ministerial box, leening upon it with both arms, and mechanically reciting what he had to say. They need not have indulged in a long sleep who had an impression that Lord Hartington lacked energy, spirit, fire, force. He never before displayed those qualities in the House as he displayed them in his last speech. That would have astonished any one who had not heard him for a year or two. He did not lean upon the Opposition box; he stood upright. He was apparently determined to be heard, not only by members, but (what he may have deemed equally important) by the reporters. He has often been reported, not with inaccuracy, but with imperfection, because parts of his sentences were lost. But, above all, he spoke with a deep earnestness which expressed itself in almost every sentence, in careful and distinct articulation, and in discriminating emphasis produced by modulation of the voice. Effective elocution was enhanced by sustained fluency, unchecked by impediment or hesitation, or by interruptions provoking immediate and argumentative replies. In addition, there was a good deal of action. The right hand held a handkerchief in a tight grip, and his clenched was raised and brought down upon the box with force enough to hurt the finger joints, but without producing the loud noise by which Mr. Gladstone drowns his own voice when he strikes the box with his own hand. As an elocutionary achievement Lord Hartington's speech was a great advance upon his ministerial and previous efforts, and it places him upon a higher level than he before occupied as a parliamentary debater."

AN OBSERVATORY 10,000 FEET HIGH.

OBSERVATORIES will probably never again be built as they have been too often in the past on low swampy ground, on in the middle of great cities. It was only last year that Admiral Mouchez, in his report on the Paris Observatory, declared that the great telescope there to be erected is practically useless, owing to the fact that the atmosphere of the French capital lacks transparency. The Admiral proposed to the Academy of Sciences in France that a branch observatory should be built near Paris, but well out of the region of fog and city smoke, a plan which the Academy did not see its way at once to adopt; and the result was that the noble astronomical instrument was converted temporarily into a white elephant. In this dilemma the Algerian authorites kindly proposed that Paris should send the telescope over to Africa, when they promised to mount it at the Obrervatory of Algiers, which has been very sensibly built at the summit of Bondjareah Mountains. Paris, however, did not see fit to accept the offer; and possibly it may have been due to the report of Admiral Mouchez and his condemnation of low sites for observatories that the idea of the gigantic tower, a thousand feet high, was started as an attraction for the next French Exhibition. Supposing that it were possible to erect the great Paris telescope anywhere within a reasonable distance of the top of the modern Tower of Babel, it might be safely predicted that it would cease to be affected by the foggy and smoky atmosphere down below. The Paris tower, however, being far off, and the telescope and its mountings heavy, it is highly improbable that it will ever get a thousand feet from the ground, at all events in the neighbourhood of the Gallic capital. The Austrian Government, wiser in its generation than the French, has taken to heart the protests of scientific men against low-lying sites for astronomical and meteorological buildings, and has just erected the very highest observatory in the whole world. This is on the summit of the Sinnibelleck Mountain, which soars upwards of ten thousand feet high. It is in the province of Salzburg, in the Austrian Alps, and is not far distant from Bad Gastein, the famous meeting-place of the Emperor; nor from the Gross Glochner, where the recent mountaineering accident occurred. This observatory is intended primarily for meteorological purposes, and will be in connection with the chief central office in Vienna. The telegraph wires will be brought up the mountain side, across a glacier, and will join the general telegraphic circuit of the country at Taxenbach. Everything has been done to render life at this enormous altitude as safe and comfortable as possible. The mountain has been chosen owing to its being a famous centre of electrical disturbance, and the workmen who have been engaged in building the observatory are said to have had numerous opportunities of watching the way in which lightning behaves as seen from above the clouds. Fitted with a copper roof, which is useful for warding off lightning, with walls of judicious thickness, and no doubt equipped with a forest af lightning conductors, the Salzburg Observatory ought to do very well. On fine days the occupants can emerge from their refuge and observe the splendid landscape spread at their feet.

Austria is not the only country which is adopting the plan of perching its observatories high up, in order to obtain pure air for astronomical observations in an exposed positions and a large panorama for purposes of meteorology. There is the Lick Observatory in California, which is situated on the top of Mount Hamilton. When this institution is finished it will be in many ways quite unrivalled for the grandeur and completeness of all its scientific equipments. Its "Mammoth" telescope is a thing of the near future, which is confidently expected to "whip" scientific creation. In our own country, too, the men of science have not been less busy; for the highest mountain in the British Isles is Ben Nevis, over four thousand feet, and on the summit of that is the observatory erected a year or two ago. It does not boast any of the astronomical equipments of the observatories on Mount Hamilton or on the Austrain Mountain, for the Ben Nevis establishment is intended simply to help on the study of meteorology. Although the enterprising people who are content to pass the winter at the top have not much lightning to complain of, they are very much visited with snow, and, in fact, the buildings are entirely covered in a snowy mantle for several months, with only a tower and chimney visible, and when the denizens go out of doors they get out of a window in the tower by means of a ladder. Life under such circumstances, with the wintry blasts of northerly Scotland howling all round, and no other house of any description within anything like approachable distance must be cheerless to all except enthusiastic votaries of science. That they are able to survive it shows how seductive the subject of meteorology really is, when taken up in earnest, and how little we know the difficulties which are experienced and overcome before each day's weather chart appears in the newspapers. In order to discover some of the hidden laws which govern the weather, apparently so ungovernable a force, there are men in the world who will sacrifice most of what makes life worth living, to become banished exiles and voluntary hermits on the top of an inaccessible mountain. Honour should be paid to their noble intentions, and, if the predictions which result from all this painstaking observation are not always right, they are at least much more often right than wrong. It is only by going on observing that the margin of climatic uncertainty will gradually be lessened, and the disturbing conditions fully known. When this is done we shall be able to discount depressions beforehand, and guard against the waywardness of cyclonic storms in striking our coasts when due in Scandinavia or elsewhere. National meteorology will some day be supplemented by international meteorology, when every European capital will send by telegraph its corrected weather observations to London, and vice versâ. In this way we could protect ourselves to a great extent from unexpected storms to the east; but how will those which arise in the Atlantic be predicted with certainty until observatories are founded in the middle of the waves?

When the great telescope which is to be mounted at the Lick Observatory, in California, is ready, as it is excepted to be in a year or two, some astonishing results in astronomy will follow. For one thing, it will then be possible to observe the face of the moon with the space between reduced to a hundred miles. In other words, we—or the fortunate people who are ever privileged to look through this gigantic Californian wonder of the world—will be able to have exactly as good a sight of our great satellite as if we were looking at it with the naked eye, and it were really distant only that small number of miles. This in itself will be a marvellons result of scentific invention and "plodding on." The telescope at the top of Mount Hamilton will boast a thirty-six inch refractor, but the work of completing it is necessarily slow, as disc after disc intended for the crown has been manufactured only to be condemned as defective. However, we may expect that before long every arrangement needed will have been made, and, for the first time in human history, the distance from the earth to the moon will be practically reduced to about the distance of Leicester from London. What will the first lucky gazers behold? They assuredly ought to be able to tell us some new facts about the configuration of the moon's surface—whether its mountains are really snow-covered, whether there is anything that looks like signs of life on the old orb, and particularly if there are traces of the green cheese and the one inhabitant who probably lives on the cheese. In the pure transparent æther to be obtained at the top of a Californian mountain, the observations, whatever they are, ought to be taken with the minimum degree of obstruction due to a foggy atmosphere, and here will be a happy combination of the finest air to be found with the biggest astronomical spy-glass ever constructed. We in England cannot emulate Austria, for we have no mountains ten thousand feet high; nor have we a Lick Observatory. The progress of astronomy, however, can be indefinitely assisted by the discovery of a safe method of increasing the size of telescopic glasses—a difficulty which has stood in the way of scientific curiosity for a long time past.—*Daily Telegraph.*

DEATH OF A PASTEUR PATIENT.

AN inquiry was held at Rawtenstall, on Aug. 24, by Mr. Robinson, relative to the death of Harry Collinge, aged 10 years, son of John Collinge, an overlooker. On the 8th July the lad, while returning from school, was bitten by a dog suffering from rabies. He received four bites on the face, one of which went through the lower lip into the gum, and another through his upper lip. His mother at once took him to the surgeries of four medical men, all of whom were absent, but two hours afterwards Dr. Bucknill cauterised the wounds with nitrade of silver. Subsequently "antiseptic" lotion was applied for a few days, after which the wound healed. The lad afterwards went to M. Pasteur for treatment, arriving in Paris on July 17, and being inoculated three times that day and once on each of the following 10 days. He died on Friday last. In answer to the jury, Mr. Charles Bucknill, medical student, who accompanied the lad to Paris, stated that M. Pasteur declined to express an opinion how the case would turn out, as it was one of the most serious that had come under his notice. Mr. Bucknill also said M. Pasteur stated to him that his treatment was successful in 85 per cent. of the cases brought to him. A verdict of "Death from hydrophobia" was returned.

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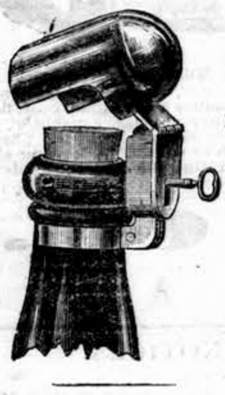

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TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power. To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that, notwithstanding the differenince price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.

MAURICE GANDY,
130, Queen Victoria-street, London.

NOTICES.

EXTRACTUM HEPATIS MORRHUÆ

DOCTOR VIVIEN'S
COD LIVER DRAGEES & WINE

Composed of a concentrated Extract obtained direct from Cod's Livers, and containing all the active medicinal principles existing in them, and in Cod Liver oil.

Tow dragées, or one table spoonful of wine, are equal to one table spoonful of the best Cod Liver oil.

PRICE per bottle of 100 DRAGÉES 2/s per bottle of wine 3/s.

WHOLESALE of H. VIVIEN, Phⁿ.
PARIS.— 50, Boul. de Strasbourg
LONDON:— 76, New Bond Street.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the rofession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Cheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman has deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and limitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

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Post Free.

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NOTICES.

DOCTOR MOUSSETTE'S

PILLS cure *Sick Headache* and the most obstinate NEURALGIAS against which all other treatments have been ineffectual.

DOCTOR CLIN'S

(Medal of the Montyon Prize)

SALICYLATE OF SODA SOLUTION is the best remedy for curing *Rheumatism* and *articular pains.*

MATHEY-CAYLUS'

CAPSULES AND INJECTION prepared by Clin et Co. of Paris, have been used for over twenty years with great success by the physicians of London, Paris, and New-York.

MATHEY-CAYLUS' Capsules and Injection have been found superior to all others for the prompt cure of all discharges recent or of long standing.

CLIN ET CO., PHARMACISTS, PARIS.

The products of CLIN et Co., purveyors to the Hospitals of Paris, may be had of all Chemists and Druggists.

GOLD MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION 1884.

CHASSAING'S WINE

WITH

PEPSINE AND DIASTASE.

IT HAS A MOST AGREEABLE FLAVOUR, AND CONTAINS THE TWO NATURAL AND INDISPENSABLE AGENTS TO INSURE GOOD DIGESTION.

It will be found most beneficial in cases of Indigestion Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

FALIERES' PHOSPHATINE.

This food, which is very agreeable to the taste, is invaluable for the numerous cases in which the phosphate of lime is indicated, particularly in pregnant and nursing women, in children particularly fter weaning, in old people and in convalescents.

FALIERES' SYRUP

of pure Bromide of Potassium

Prescribed with the greatest success for the cure of nervous maladies, headaches, sleeplessness, epilepsy, neurosis.

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine.

FALIERES' GRANULATED

Bromide of Potassium

Is employed against the same affections.

PARIS.—6, AVENUE VICTORIA,
And at all Pharmacies.

GOUT RHEUMATISM

Cured by the Use of Doctor Laville's Liquor and Pills.

Approved by Doctor OSSIAN HENRY, analytical chemist of the Academie de Medecine, of Paris.

"The liquor to be Used in Acute State of Gout or "Rheumatism.

"The pills in Chronical State.

"The liquor must be taken during the most acute fits.

"The pills must be taken during the interval of "fits to prevent them.

"All who suffer from gout or rheumatism should "read Doctor Laville's treatise.

"Post free, to all parts : 4d."

Wholesale, COMAR, 28, rue Saint-Claude, Paris,
Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.
M. SCHUSTER, general agent for India.

LAROCHE'S QUININE WINE National Prize 16,600 awarded to M. Laroche by the Societé Française d'Encouragement—Prize at Sydney's Intern. Exhibition.—*Gold Medal.* Wienner 1883. International, Pharmac. Exhibition.

LAROCHE'S QUININE WINE.—"It is an agreeable, and, doubtless, highly efficacious remedy." —*Lancet.*

LAROCHE'S QUININE WINE.—The vinous elixir, the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of quinine.—Strengthening, restorative and anti-febrile.

LAROCHE'S QUININE WINE.—Used with great success for weakness, general debility, loss of appetite, changes of life, nervousness, seasonable and paludal fevers, exhaustion, etc.

LAROCHE'S FERRUGINOUS QUININE WINE.—Also prepared with iron for anæmia, dyspepsia, chlorosis, scrofulous affections, etc.

LAROCHE'S FERRUGINOUS QUININE WINE.—Purifies the blood.

Paris, 22, rue Drouot.—London, Newbery et Co.
BOMBAY: BOLTON & Co.; MORENAS & Co.

THE ONLY GENUINE
DEPURATIVE
IODURATED
COMFITS
OF DR. GIBERT

Member of the Collège of Medicine and Physician-in-chief at the Hôpital Saint-Louis

ARE A SAFE AND RADICAL CURE FOR
CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,
SKIN DISEASES OF THE MOST OBSTINATE KIND,
HERPES OR TETTERS,
SCROFULA, ULCERS AND VITIATED BLOOD,

also the various symptoms produced by other diseases of long standing or recent infection and which may have resisted all other treatment.

These COMFITS contain exactly all the active principles of Dr. GIBERT's only genuine Depurative Iodurated Syrup. By reason of their small volume they are of an extremely easy and agreeable use.

Beware of imitations and see that you get on the *envelope*, printed in blue, the **stamp** of the French Government and the following signatures in red ink :

Gibert Boutigny

DESLAURIERS (late BOUTIGNY), 31, rue de Cléry, Paris.
SOLD EVERY WHERE AT ALL CHEMISTS.

DESLAURIERS' CHLORO-BORACIC LOZENGES

AGAINST Aphthous ulceracions,
Scurvy, Quinsy, Hoarseness.
MOST VALUABLE for Teachers,
Barristers, Preachers, Singers & SMOKERS.
PRICE IN PARIS 2 fr. 25 (1s. 10d.)
DESLAURIERS, 31, RUE DE CLERY, PARIS,
AND AT ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

CLARET JUGS,

A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION.

CLARET JUGS.

In best Electro-plate or Finest Crystal, mounted with best Electro Plate.

Plain Glass Body, handsomely mounted in best Electro Plate.

From Rs. 20 to 40, each.
Finely Engraved, do.
From Rs. 30 to 45, do.

"Imperial" Taper Shape, Finest Crystal Cut or Engraved Body, handsomely mounted in best Electro Plate.

From Rs. 25 to 45, each.

All Electro Plate, Fancy and New Designs, Richly Engraved and Chased.

From Rs. 90 to 110, each.
&c. &c.

CLARET CUP JUGS.

Highly Ornamental and Richly Plated Pitchers, with strong Marble Porcelain linings. Preserve Iced Water or other Iced Drinks at a low temperature for a very considerable time. They are perfectly clean, easily kept so. The contents of the Pitcher do not come in contact with any metal whatever.

From Rs. 35 to 80, each.

CLARET CUP SETS.

Consisting of Claret Cup Jug, with Goblet, Ice Pail and Salver, all "en suite" in richly Ornamental Silver Plate.

From Rs. 140 to 250, each.

CLARET CUP TILTING SETS.

Consisting of Claret Cup Jug (which works on a Pivot, allowing the contents to be poured out without the trouble of lifting it up), on a stand with Goblets, all to match. The whole made in very rich Ornamental Silverware, richly engraved and chased.

From Rs. 135 to 200, each.

CLARET CUP URNS.

Made in very rich Silver Plate, handsomely engraved and chased. Forming a most useful and highly Ornamental piece of Plate for a Mess Table or Side Board.

From Rs. 225 to 350, each.
&c. &c. &c.

Massive Two-handled Tray in Silver Plateware.
From Rs. 80 to 250, each.

Richly Engraved and Chased Salvers.
From Rs. 16 to 145, each.
&c. &c.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

MARCKS AND COMPANY.

LADIES' WATCHES.

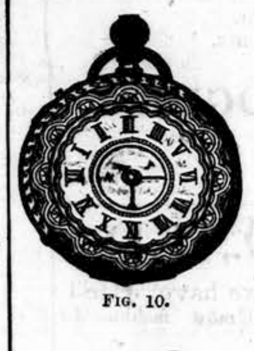


FIG. 10.

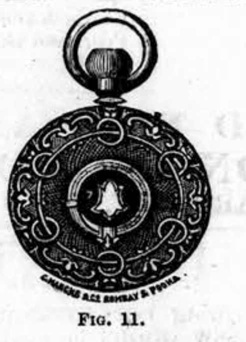


FIG. 11.

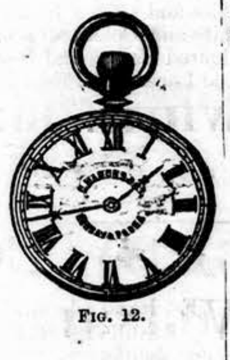


FIG. 12.

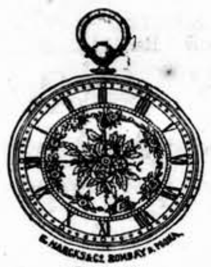


FIG. 13.

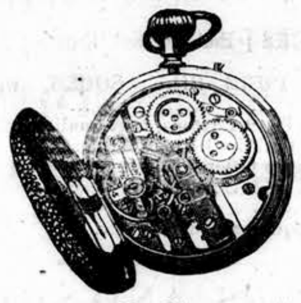


FIG. 14.

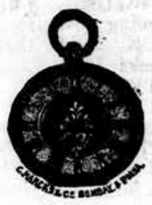


FIG. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the size usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a key less hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

A keyless hunter of the same size, enamelled dark-blue, or green, and set with diamond, Rs. 600.

	Rs.	a.
Silver keyless hunting, plain, engine-turned or engraved, like illustration 11	45	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10...	50	0
Do. crystal faced, like illustration 12...	40	0
Gold keyless crystal faced, like illustration 12	60	0
Do. hunting, like illustration 11	65	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	70	0
Do. half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10	130	0
Do. hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11... ...	125	0
Do. crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12	95	0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial...	175	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled	200	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial...	150	0
Gold keyless, highest quality, fully jewelled and compensated half Chronometer	350	0
Gold Watches of the most costly make in great variety... ... ... from Rs. 200 to	380	0
The above in enamelled cases, set with pearls or diamonds ... ... from Rs. 280 to	700	0

Note.—When ordering, please quote the number of illustration.

MARCKS AND Co., LIMITED,

MANUFACTURING WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
" KEMP & Co., Bombay.

THE LONDON KIT HOUSE,

TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

	Rs.	a.
DRESS SUIT, Superfine, Black Cloth, lined throughout silk, best quality	80	0
Do. do. Italian Cloth....................	70	0
Do. do. Black Venetian, lined throughout silk	75	0
Do. do. Italian Cloth....................	65	0
Do. Black Cashmerette, very light, the correct thing for India, lined Silk.................	70	0
Do. do. Italian.................	60	0
Do. of other materials from........................	50	0
A correct and stylish fit guaranteed.		
DRESS SHIRTS, our own make, from.......................	4	0
Do. Ties and Bows, from..............	0	6
White Kit Gloves, Double Buttons	2	4 per pr

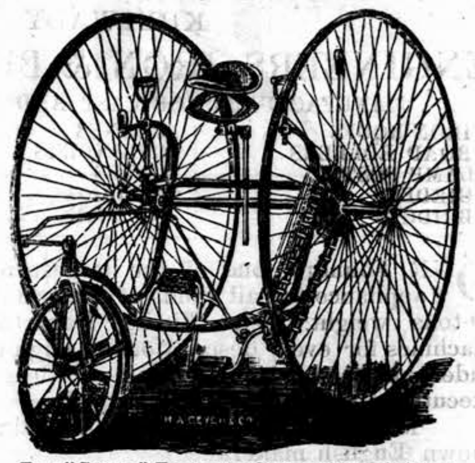
3, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

GEYER & Co., BOMBAY.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.
OF BEST COVENTRY MAKE.

THE "GEYER" JUVENILE TRICYCLE, for a boy or girl, with 30 in. wheels, front steerer, cushioned seat, flat steel framework, rack and pinion, steel crank, good grey rubber tyres, complete with valise, spanner, and oil can. Price, Rs. 80.

THE "GEYER" SOCIABLE, for two boys or girls, same as above, except with saddles instead of seats, and a lamp in addition. Price complete, Rs. 120.



THE "GEYER" TRICYCLE, No. 1, with front steerer, 50 in. wheels patent double driver, ball bearings, patent band brake, burnished spokes, adjustable handle and seats, nickel plated Hubs and parts, complete with patent double bell, nickel plated lamp, screw spanner, oil can and valise, Rs. 300.

THE "GEYER" TRICYCLE, No. 2, with 44 in. wheels, Rs. 250.

THE "GEYER" BICYCLE, 50 in. wheel, hollow steel tapering backbone, spoon brake, steel cranks, rubber pedals, burnished spokes, good red rubber tyres, handles, head cranks and nuts, all nickel plate, complete with valise, double stormont bell, nickel plated lamp, screw spanners and oil can. Price, Rs. 150.

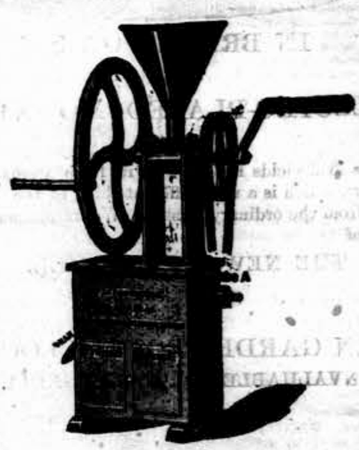
THE "GEYER" KANGAROO SAFETY BICYCLE.—With 36 in. wheel same as above, with strong burnished steel link chain, geared to 50 in. Complete, price, Rs. 200.

PERPETUAL FOUNTAIN,
Elegant and simple; a splendid ornament for the Drawing Room, Parlour, &c. We have them also worked by a small engine.

PERAMBULATORS, with patent springs, Bicycle wheels, rubber tyres, morocco lined, with apron strap, &c. Price, single, Rs. 30; double, with wooden wheels and iron tyres, Rs. 30.

Sewing Machines.

We are also the largest importers of Sewing Machines, and being Sole Agents for the Best English and Continental Manufacturers, we are in a position to warrant all our Instruments and guarantee satisfaction.



FLOUR MILLS.
These Mills are fitted with powerful Steel Rollers, are adapted for hand power. They produce a fine quality of flour, and are of different sizes, capable of grinding from 10 to 300lbs. per hour. They can be had with or without a dressing apparatus for separating the different kinds of flour.

H. A. GEYER & CO.,

HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

ICE-MAKING MACHINERY.

HIGHEST PRIZE AWARDED AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, AND THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL ICE MACHINES THERE.

TRANSPARENT BLOCK ICE-MAKING MACHINES.
COLD AIR MACHINES.
SNOW MAKING MACHINES.
REFRIGERATING MACHINES FOR COOLING THE AIR IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HOSPITALS, BARRACKS, THEATRES, &c.

ICE COMPANIES.

MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. are prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for the establishment and starting of ICE FACTORIES in any part of India, such Contracts to include the whole of the Ice Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c. Free Delivery on the spot. Also Fixing, Starting, and Working the Ice Machinery, in full operation for one month, or longer period. MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. in these cases undertake all trouble and risks, and bind themselves to hand over the Plant in complete working order as a going concern.

ICE MACHINES FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

Machines for making Half Ton of Ice upwards, constantly in hand or in stock. Ice-making offers a Lucrative Investment of Capital and time to Persons of moderate means.

H. J. WEST & CO.,

CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT,
Stamford Works, 116 & 118, Southwark Bridge Road, London.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

This excellent Old Malt Whisky finds favour everywhere. Its mellowness and softness are remarkable.

Price per dozen case Rs. 28-8 subject to Cash Discount.

SOLE AGENTS:

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,

BOMBAY, LAHORE, MADRAS, CALCUTTA,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

STEUART & Co.,

CALCUTTA,

COACH BUILDERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PUNJAB AND BENGAL, THE KING OF SIAM, THE NEPAL GOVERNMENT, AND MOST OF THE PRINCES AND CHIEFS OF INDIA.

FIVE HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

STATE CARRIAGES ....from Rs. 4,000		BROUGHAMS......................from Rs.	1,100
LANDAUS .... "	2,000	PHAETONS........................... "	700
BAROUCHES .... "	1,500	CARTS .... "	350

PATENT NEW BUGGIES ....from Rs. 800.

All work guaranteed, and none but best English material used.

NOTICES.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE".

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY
ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE
PROVING THIS TO BE
THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PART
Read the following :—

"North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester),
"January 10, 1882.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully,
"JOHN WILLIAMS."

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